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[ONE PENNY.]

## TRADE AND FINANCE.

ANOTHER quarter of the year is drawing to a close without that revival in trade which has been so long and so anxiously looked for. For many years the autumn has been regarded as the time when commercial activity is most likely to re-commence, especially after a protracted period of distrust and stagnation. Equally in 1868 as in 1867 these hopes present little chance of fulfilment. At certain intervals a few signs have appeared which promised a gradual awakening from the present lethargy. Thus far they have, on the other hand, been productive of nothing but disappointment. It was a fair conclusion to draw, that if the public showed a renewed disposition to seek for better profits and higher rates of interest for their capital they would not merely support foreign loans and enterprises, but would naturally turn to home industry. If Russian companies could issue prospectuses and fill their subscription lists in a few hours, capital ought not to be wanting for British or colonial ventures. Here, at all events, was one encouraging feature. Besides, this kind of movement reacts upon all departments of commerce. Trade generally is never so brisk as in times of joint stock or other speculative activity. However, it is evident that the success of the late foreign railway loans has caused no corresponding demand for, or creation of, new investments at home. The reports from the manufacturing districts also afford conclusive proof

that the business of our great industrial centres is yet far from recovering its former healthy tone. The position of the London money market again shows how little capital is needed. Money is coming in from all quarters, and there is no outlet for its satisfactory employment. It seldom happens at these periods of the year that the general rate of discount should be materially below the Bank minimum. Usually it is, if anything, higher. Therefore, since London is, for all practical purposes, the financial centre of the empire, it seems an inevitable inference that capital is over-abundant in all parts of the kingdom; and in a country like England, at once wealthy and commercial, when the supply of capital is much in excess, it only signifies that trade is more or less below its ordinary level.

A formidable, and apparently irremovable, drawback to the revival of confidence rests in the continued tension of political affairs. This tension is so well known, and has been so thoroughly discussed, that it seems hardly deserving of more now than a passing allusion. But the evil seems to be never ending, but always beginning. Scarcely a day elapses without some peaceful reassurance, sufficiently alarming in itself, and safe to be followed by a warlike article or speech on the morrow. These tactics only serve to prolong the uncertainty of suspense; and uncertainty, as we all know, is fatal to the prosperity of commerce. In the past week some

remarks of the King of Prussia caused a panic on the Paris Bourse. The plan taken to counteract their effect sounds strangely at variance with English ideas. Three Ministers of the Imperial Cabinet sent a joint letter to the Syndic of the Bourse, giving their views—of course pacific—on the speech in question. Suppose an analogous case were to occur here.

We are now suffering from a kind of protracted crisis. Not only have speculative companies gone by the board, but the great railway interest has suffered severely, and in too many instances with justice. First one and then another large and outwardly prosperous undertaking, with its millions of capital, its immense works, and its armies of functionaries, has turned out insolvent, and been compelled to make the best terms it could with its creditors. Even that might have been got over, but political have closely followed upon financial difficulties. For more than two years there has been the daily dread of something going to happen. An indefinable fear and distrust have been constantly present. Week by week and month by month the same leaden weight has been paralysing the sources of industry and enterprise. We can thus claim little or no advantage for the crisis of 1866 over its two predecessors because in the later period commercial failures might be counted by tens, while before they occurred by hundreds. If the misfortunes of those days were more severe while they lasted, they were at all events much less enduring.



OYSTER BOATS ON THE WELSH COAST.



It is not agreeable to look forward to the future. If we were to judge by existing appearances alone, there is no likelihood of improvement over the past. The same elements of doubt and apprehension which have crippled commercial prosperity during the last two years are present now. Perhaps, however, for this very reason a change may be hoped for. It seems certain that public affairs have arrived at that point when there can be no holding back, and that some decisive step must be taken one way or the other. The sooner it occurs the better for the ultimate peace and prosperity of the world. All that can be done is to follow carefully the march of events. Prudence in business is always necessary, and at times what would ordinarily be over-caution is desirable. At present it is a simple duty to sacrifice the chance of immediate profit for the certainty of ultimate gain.

#### OYSTER FISHING ON THE WELSH COAST.

THE Welsh oyster beds commence just outside the Mumble Head, Swansea Harbour, and extend in a line, more or less broken, to Tenby and Milford. The dredging the Mumbles is carried on by two or three classes of boats belonging to the companies formed of residents. The members of these, and their families, are, for the most part, engaged on and after the 1st of September, on the dredging and packing for the export trade. Our illustration (from a picture by Mr. E. Pritchard of Bristol), on the front page, presents a party of fishermen going on board their boats on a dredging expedition.

#### THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

THE insurrection must have been wholly unexpected by the Queen from the following circumstances which we derive from the *Gironde*.

Count Ezpeleta, the Governor of the Prince of the Asturias, was despatched by the Queen from St. Sebastian to Biarritz with a letter for the Emperor Napoleon. In this autograph letter Isabella II. thanked the Emperor for the gracious reception which he had given to the Prince and Princess of Girgenti, and she added that she would be happy to express them *via voce*. The messenger left St. Sebastian on Tuesday, September 15, and returned on Thursday, the 17th, with the Emperor's answer. The Emperor stated in his reply that the young couple were worthy of the reception he had given them; that it scarcely deserved the thanks which the Queen had sent; still less was it necessary that she put herself to the least personal inconvenience to come and thank him verbally; but that whenever the members of the royal family of Spain chose to visit France they would be always welcome. It was in the midst of this interchange of courtesies that the news arrived of the pronunciamento in Cadiz, the landing of the exiled generals in Andalusia, the departure of General Prim from London, and the actual presence of General Pierrard in the country. The Emperor was soon informed of what occurred, for on the 19th, the day on which Gonzalez Bravo retired, General Castelnau, the Emperor's aide-de-camp, paid a visit to the Queen.

Vice-Admiral Topete, commenced the pronunciamento in Cadiz. He had on board his vessel at the time the generals who were banished to the Canary Isles, and General Prim, who had arrived from London. Two frigates took part in the demonstration, which was accepted immediately by the city. Serrano remained with the chief command in Cadiz, but Prim left with as many troops as he could collect.

#### LA LANTERNE.

In his last number of *La Lanterne*, Henri Rochefort writes:—When the Queen of England went in 1855 upon a solemn visit to the actual occupiers of the Palace of the Tuilleries, the propped-up press of Paris declared with one voice that Semiramis herself was a simple washerwoman when compared with this great sovereign. The newspaper writer who would have then dared to criticise the colour of that lady's toilette would have been shot several times over—a style of punishment not known before the well-known 2nd of December. But now when our sovereign of England has thought fit to traverse Paris twice without discovering under what tree the future mother-regent of the French was waiting a visit, the brigade of papers devoted to the defence of the Governmental domesticities tell us every morning that the death of the Prince Consort has so weighed upon the brain of her Majesty that she is at times mad; that foreseeing advisers about the English throne ceaselessly endeavour to induce the Queen promptly to abdicate. The coolness of these statements takes my fancy hugely. When the Queen of England visits the Imperial family she is great—when the Queen does not return the Empress's visit she is mad. So that a vagabond like me, had he published ten years since such impudent observations levied at our powerful neighbour as are now daily published by the Governmental journals, would have been chieftain of the domestic imperialists, and prosecuted at law; while on the other hand, should such a writer now take to reproducing the praises printed in honour of the same lady in the same official journals ten years since, he would be abused by the same domestic imperialists, and condemned in the same law court. From all which I deduce that I am ignorant how far it is easy to overthrow the French Government, but I am certain it is very difficult to serve it.

THE REFORMS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—In spite of natural difficulties, and the obstructions created within the War-office itself against a project notoriously calculated to sweep away existing abuses, the control scheme, under Sir Henry Storks, makes slow but steady progress. Commissary-General Drake, C.B., the acting Comptroller in Ireland, will introduce the system in that command from October 1 next, from which date Lord Strathairn will convey his orders to and receive reports from the various supply departments, including barrack masters, through this officer. No other comptrollers have yet been appointed to assist Mr. Drake, and it is probable that, for some months to come, at any rate, the existing departmental officers on the spot will be available for carrying out the duties on the new principle. Very considerable reductions will, it is believed, be effected in the various establishments by means of an amalgamation of duties, and a better division of labour, as well as by a much-needed concentration of the scattered store reserves and depots. It is understood that the control scheme will, before long, be introduced at several of the foreign stations.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE VATICAN NEW TESTAMENT.—We have seen at Messrs. Williams and Norgate's copies of the long-expected fac-simile edition of the Vatican New Testament in Greek. The entire work will consist of six volumes, five of which will contain the texts of the Old and New Testaments and the other, critical notes, apparatus, and fac-similes. It has been very properly arranged that the Christian books should first appear. The volume now brought out is a noble specimen of typography, printed in a brown ink, on good paper, from the type which was used upon the "Codex Sinaiticus." The form of the book is a large folio, with three columns on each page, answering to those of the original MS., line for line and letter for letter. The work appears under the special auspices of the Pope, and is edited by Fathers Vercellone and Cozza. We may note that the editors promise the remaining volumes at intervals of ten months; and we must observe that the missing portion of the Vatican MS. is supplied in ordinary type from another MS. of the same collection—the same, we believe, as the one which was used by Cardinal Mai.—*Athenaeum*.

## COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Marquis of Bute has consented to become a Vice-President of the London Free and Open Church Association.

THE Marquis of Westminster has just given a donation of £200 towards the enlargement of the Salisbury Infirmary.

THE Duke of Buckingham has, it is said, again referred back to the law officers of the crown the question of allowing Mr. Macrorie's consecration in England.

IN opening the session of the Dutch Chambers on Monday, the King of Holland assured his subjects that his relations with foreign powers are most satisfactory.

WE are authorised to contradict, on the highest authority, the statement made by some of our contemporaries, and copied from a Dundee paper, to the effect that the Marquis of Bute has just purchased a number of racehorses.—*Globe*.

THE Queen will remain at Balmoral till the 2nd of November, and then reside at Windsor until December. Her Majesty will spend the Christmas at Osborne, and, as usual, return to Windsor Castle for the winter season.

WE are informed that Lieutenant-General Charles Crauford Hay, who was formerly Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, and was in Friday's *Gazette* transferred from the colonelcy of the 58th Foot to the 93rd, is to be the new commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE Bishop of Norwich has presented £1,000 to fund which is being raised for the erection of a new church in the extensive and populous suburb of Higham, Norwich. Nine years since another church was erected in the same suburb, and the bishop then contributed £500 to the establishment fund.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales are expected at Copenhagen in November. They will reside in the Chateau of Frederiksborg, in the neighbourhood of which hunting parties will be formed. At the same period the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia will pay a visit to the English Court.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne is now visiting his estates in Ireland. On Thursday he received a deputation from his tenantry in the county of Meath, headed by the Rev. W. Keely, P.P., who read an address expressing in the warmest terms their grateful sense of the generous treatment which they had always received from his lordship and his family.

ON the occasion of his visit to Hamburg, the King of Prussia appears to have held the most pacific language. He assured the merchants whom he met upon the Exchange that every one shared in their desire for the maintenance of peace; and expressed his surprise that his speech at Kiel could have been construed in any but a pacific sense.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will, according to present arrangements, arrive in the month of November at Sandringham, for a brief shooting season; and, as the old house is demolished and a new palatial residence being erected, their Royal Highnesses will stay at Park House, the residence of the Comptroller. The works of the new house are making good progress, as also the formation of a new lake, with a margin of intermixed rock and green sward, and containing miniature cascades and water caves.

ON Saturday morning, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite left Abergeldie en route for Dunrobin, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland. We understand their royal highnesses will remain the guests of the Duke of Sutherland for two or three weeks, and a distinguished party has been invited to meet them. It has, however, been intimated that the visit will be entirely of a private nature.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Town Council of Hull was held on Tuesday to make arrangements for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his visit to the town for the purpose of unveiling the statue to the late Prince Consort there. Resolutions were passed, formally inviting his royal highness, and appointing an executive committee. Colonel Pease, of Hesale, and Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., of Brantingham Thorpe, have offered to place their mansions at the disposal of the Prince.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN THE CITY.—On Tuesday afternoon a man named Cox, in the service of the North London Railway Company, was engaged in cleaning the front of the Fenchurch-street station, when he met with a dreadful accident. There is a flat covering which projects over the footway in front of the terminus, and runs the whole length of the building. For the purpose of getting as much light as possible, below this covering is composed in great part of large squares of thick rough glass, divided by strips of iron or wood, sufficiently broad to give standing room for any person employed in work such as that which Cox was performing. The unfortunate man had a ladder which rested on the solid part of the framework, and was so far safe. He was seen, however, by several of the porters to jump from the fourth or fifth round of the ladder on to the glass, evidently supposing it was strong enough to bear his weight. As might have been expected, he fell through and came on the flagstones sideways with great force, cutting himself fearfully with the broken glass. He was taken up senseless and carried to the hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE BIRMINGHAM PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The hon. secretary of the Birmingham Protestant Association has addressed the following letter to each of the candidates for that borough:—"49, Ann-street, Birmingham, Sept. 8, Sir,—Should you be elected a member of parliament, will you oppose (first) all state endowments of the Romish bishop's priesthood, church, and colleges, and will you seek a withdrawal of grants already made in support of popery by the British parliament? 2. Will you vote for a suppression and removal of Romish monasteries and nunneries, or will you introduce on support a bill for the public inspection of all such places in the British Isles by the authority of the crown? 3. Will you seek the suppression and expulsion of all Jesuits from England, and will you ever maintain, and openly avow, that no bishop or Pope of Rome 'hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction in this realm'? 4. Will you contend for and maintain a protestant succession to the throne? 5. Will you seek an expulsion of 'ritualists,' as traitors in the protestant church of England; and will you support on introduction a bill in parliament for a reform in the patronage, appointments, and disposal of livings in the united church of England and Ireland? The committee of the Birmingham Protestant Association, being burgesses of the borough, beg most respectfully to submit the foregoing questions for your consideration, and to ask a reply to your early convenience. The cause of Protestantism being dearer to this committee than all other considerations of a public nature, they feel it to be their duty to seek an avowal of your sentiments, in the points enumerated, to influence their votes and those of their fellow-protestants at the coming election.—(Signed on behalf of the committee) T. T. HORTON, Chairman." The following is the reply of Mr. Bright:—Rochdale, Sept. 16, 1868.—Sir,—You must excuse me if I am unwilling to write down a series of answers to the questions you have sent to me. When I come to Birmingham I shall be glad to explain anything which is not clearly understood with regard to my political opinions. I may, however, remark that you advise an extraordinary course when you propose to expel certain persons from England, and to drive all 'ritualists' from the Church of England. I need hardly tell you that I am very protestant—being much against all priestly power, but I cannot consent under the name of Protestantism to do what may be unjust, and what would, in my opinion, create discord and difficulty throughout the nation.—I am, very truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT.—T. T. Horton Esq.

## HOME AND DOMESTIC.

DURING the past week 58 wrecks were reported, making the total for the present year 1,460.

THE Channel squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Warden, C.B., left Greenock on Monday, and proceeded in the first instance to Milford Haven.

MR. DURHAM is engaged in carving a bust of Leigh Hunt, which will form part of a memorial to be erected to the poet over his grave in Kensal-green Cemetery.

CAPTAIN DAVEY, of the Saxon, which arrived at Southampton on Monday with the Cape of Good Hope Mail, died at sea on Friday last of effusion on the brain. He was apparently quite well on the previous day.

AMONG the passengers (105) who left Liverpool on Saturday last by the Cunard Company's steamer Cuba, for New York, was General McClellan, of the United States Army, who has been residing in England for about two years. He was accompanied by his wife and family.

THE Roman catholic bishop and clergy of the county of Galway have resolved to oppose any candidate who will not pledge himself to support Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and to vote against any government not making the three famous resolutions the basis of a cabinet measure.

THERE is a rumour afloat—which we (*Athenaeum*) give for what it may be worth—that the rival managers of our Italian Opera-houses are about to join their interests. It is said that Mr. Mapleson is to have a short autumnal season at Covent Garden next month, and his theatre will not be used for Italian Opera in 1869.

THE War Department stores at present lodged in the Tower of London, it is said, are about to be removed to that portion of her Majesty's Dockyard at Deptford which has been turned over to the War Department, the remaining part of the Dockyard being reserved by the Admiralty for the victualling establishment, or for other purposes.

DURING the festivities at Cardiff last week in honour of the Marquis of Bute attaining his majority, a performing goat was exhibited which had been taught, among other things, to pick out from an alphabet strewn about the floor the letters B U T E, and from numerous figures and ciphers the number 300,000, which represents the marquis's yearly income in pounds.

MOST of the novel questions arising out of the construction of the provisions in the new Reform Act having been discussed and disposed of, the registrations are gradually settling down to the usual calculations of gain and loss. In Dublin the revising barristers have come to the conclusion that their work is too heavy to be completed without assistance, and two additional barristers are to be appointed.

AN address, introductory of the fifth annual session of study, will be given by Dr. George Ross, at the Concert Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, on Monday next. The chair will be taken at three o'clock by Dr. William Buchanan, a well-known and influential Past Master of the Society of Apothecaries. The general public are invited to be present.

AT Heaton, Bradford (Yorkshire), a dinner was lately given to 53 old people, the youngest of whom was 70 years. The average age of 16 of them was 86 and over. The average of the whole 53 was 79. One old fellow was there with his son and daughter-in-law, whose united ages amounted to 240. The population of the parish last census was 1,600.

IN reply to inquiries at the deanery in London-house-yard, on Monday evening, it was stated that information had in the course of the day been received in town from Queen's-hill-lodge, Ascot, where the Very Rev. Dean Milman lies, to the effect that he was slightly better than last week. Prayers in his behalf were offered at the cathedral services during the day.

THE Bangalore, which arrived on Friday at Southampton with the India mail, experienced very bad weather on her homeward passage. Severe storms of thunder and lightning were experienced in the Mediterranean. Just before the Bangalore entered the Bay of Biscay the thunder and lightning were terrific; one flash blinded all who were on deck for about a minute.

IT is stated (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that Captain Boys, of her majesty's ship Warrior, is to be tried by court-martial at Devonport, for having run his ship into the Royal Oak, causing damage which has been only repaired at a cost of several thousand pounds of the public money. It is further said that the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, Sir W. F. Martin, will be the president of the court.

IT is announced that the Attorney-General for Ireland is to be appointed to the judgeship in bankruptcy, vacant by the death of Mr. Berwick, who perished in the Abergeldie catastrophe. The office is by no means so dignified or so valuable as those which have fallen to the learned gentleman's predecessors. Mr. White-side obtained the post of Chief Justice, Mr. Walsh that of Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Chatterton that of Vice-Chancellor.

AN imperial decree has been promulgated, permitting the importation of merchandise from any foreign port, and under any flag whatever, into the French settlements on the Gold Coast and the Gaboon. Such merchandise will be subjected to a maximum tax of 4 per cent. on the declared value. Merchandise loaded in foreign vessels from the above-mentioned settlements, when imported into France, will be subject to a surtax of 20 francs on the bottom. This decree is to come in force on the 1st of January, 1869.

THE storm which was excited by the fiery language of the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia has ended in the submission of the Assembly. The Lieutenant-Governor having called his law officer to account for his intemperate language, the assembly passed a resolution denouncing his conduct as an interference with freedom of speech. The Lieutenant-Governor threatened dissolution if this resolution was not rescinded; and apparently it was immediately cancelled.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* gives the following rumours:—"It is rumoured at the clubs that, when Rear-Admiral Warden is superseded from the command of the Channel Squadron, he will be succeeded by a vice-admiral, and it is not unlikely that his successor will be found at Whitehall. It is now believed that Lord Clarence Paget will retain the command of the Mediterranean Fleet until his time expires in April next, and that he has given up his original intention of returning to England during the approaching elections. Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne is expected to return to the Admiralty at Whitehall, from his brief leave of absence, on Monday or Tuesday next."

THE Professors of Medicine and Natural Science in the University of Cambridge intend to begin their courses in the ensuing terms earlier than has hitherto been the custom. The courses in anatomy and chemistry will, accordingly, begin on the 12th of October and on the 18th of January. It is expected that examinations in natural science for scholarships will be held in the several colleges as follows:—Sidney, October 7; St. John's in April or May; Downing in May; St. Peter's in May; Trinity on Easter Monday. The scholarship in Trinity is open to all undergraduates of Oxford or Cambridge. The others are open to all students (whether they are members of the Church of England or not) who shall not have commenced residence in the university at the time of the respective examinations.

THE *Sport* says:—"A great many of the English visitors at Brighton have come across to Etretat, and are delighted with the locality. They find the sea air extremely pleasant, the country around very pretty, the society agreeable, well-ordered hotels, 'respectable landlords,' comfortable lodgings, and good fare, all for 6fr. 50c. a head. At Etretat the bathing is managed with a



decorum that is exceedingly pleasing to the refugees from Brighton. Not only is the costume of the ladies full, everywhere closed, and sans fissure de coquetterie, but that of the men is of an irreproachable coarseness. On account of these arrangements the sexes bathe together in common."

We learn by note from our correspondent, as well as by telegraph message, that Sir Joseph Neale McKenna has resigned his position in the National Bank as managing director. The ordinary telegram informs us that the directors of the bank have passed a resolution that the managing director must not be identified with politics or hold a seat in parliament, and Sir Joseph has acquiesced in the resolution; but, confident of success at Youghal, he intends to contest the representation of the borough, resigning the managing directorship and a salary of £4,200 a year, but still giving to the bank his services as an ordinary member of the court of directors. — *Freeman's Journal*.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has an article on the question how the volunteers should be armed. After remarking that the regular army is now well supplied with Sniders, it urges on the authorities the fact that the volunteers are, at present, armed with a weapon which, for all practical purposes, is simply useless, and says we should not dare to allow the volunteers to take the field with the muzzle-loading Enfield, adding that if we did so their blood would be upon our heads. "A more popular measure," remarks our contemporary, "could hardly be taken—to put it on low grounds—than to give breech-loaders to the volunteers. And the decision may be come to with an easy confidence that neither party will hereafter venture to attack the expenditure to which it might give rise."

The report of the Royal Commission on the Irish church was issued on Saturday. The commissioners suggest the abolition of the bishoprics of Cashel, Killaloe, Kilmore, and Meath, and the majority are in favour of leaving one archbishop only, that of Armagh. The Primate is to have an allowance of £6,000 a year, the Archbishop of Dublin, if continued, £5,000, and the bishops £3,000 each, with an additional £500 when attending parliament. The existing dioceses are to be re-arranged, all cathedrals and deaneries, except eight, are to be abolished, but two archdeacons are to be retained for each diocese. All benefices not having a Protestant population of 40 are to be suppressed, and for this purpose the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are to have extended powers. The total revenue of the Irish church are returned at £613,000, and the rent charge amounts to £320,000. There are various recommendations of a minor character.

SOME of the revising barristers already declare that the heavy nature of the business in the registration courts will render it impossible for them to get through with the revision by the appointed time, October 8. The barrister in Marylebone has appealed to Mr. Justice Hannen, the judge at chambers, for assistance, and his lordship has promised to consider the application. Mr. Lawson, the Attorney-General for Ireland in the late liberal government, was so convinced that the Dublin registration could not be finished within the specified time, that he wrote to Lord Mayo, suggesting the appointment of additional revising barristers. Lord Mayo refuses compliance, urging that "there is no reason to doubt that the lists will be completed in time." His lordship has supplemented this declaration by a letter to one of the Irish newspapers, in which he states that he has consulted the revising barristers, who are, so far, of opinion that they can get through the lists without assistance.

COLONEL WILSON PATTEN, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, is one of the few members of the House of Commons who has sat uninterruptedly for one constituency since the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. He was returned for the undivided county of Lancashire in 1830, but lost his election in the following year, when a large majority came back from the country pledged to carry out the policy of Earl Grey's government. At the general election of 1832 he was returned for North Lancashire, and has since retained the seat. Except a few months as chairman of committees in the winter of 1852, Colonel Patten held no office until June last year, when, amongst the changes which took place on the resignation of Mr. Walpole, the gallant gentleman was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in succession to the Earl of Devon, who went to the Poor Law Board. His advancement to the more important office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the weight which is now attached to the declarations of the Irish Secretary, will in all probability ensure Colonel Patten a seat in the Cabinet. The right hon. gentleman is 66 years of age.

**LIBERATION OF IRISH POLITICAL CONVICTS.**—The *Nation* states that two of the political prisoners in Australia, Patrick Doran, convicted with General Burke for high treason in 1867, and Daniel Moriarty, of Mallow, have been discharged, on condition of not returning to their native land; and that within the last 10 days Michael Stanley, who, since February, 1867, has been imprisoned in Millbank and Portland, has been unconditionally released.

**SUNDAY TRADING.**—Sunday trading in Shoreditch is a nuisance which has been often complained of, and it has lately called forth the vigilance of the police. It takes several forms; some young fellows gamble on the footway, as the more respectable portion of the inhabitants are proceeding to the respective places of worship; others expose articles for sale close to the doors of St. Matthias' Church. Three offenders against the law on Sunday last were yesterday brought up at the Worship-street police-court, and dealt with by fines, with the alternative of imprisonment.

**WHOLESALE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.**—The members of the Scottish branch of the Women's Rights Association are bound in honour to vote a piece of plate, or something still more complimentary, to the assessor for the burgh of Aberdeen. That official has included in his list of voters all females holding property in the burgh. The result is that 1,088 female voters have been added to the male register of 8,288—making the total constituency 9,376. The sheriff will show less sympathy with "women's rights" and a better knowledge of the Reform Act when he proceeds to revise the list in the Registration Court. — *North British Mail*.

**SHOCKING DEATH OF A PLATELAYER.**—On Saturday, a plate-layer, in the employ of the London and Brighton Railway Company, named Kitching, met with his death under the following shocking circumstances. It appears that the deceased was walking along the line near the New-cross station, having a hammer over his shoulder at the time, when, he was trying to avoid a train of empty carriages, an express train coming along caught the hammer, and drew the deceased on to the metals, and passed over him, the consequence being that the deceased's head was smashed in a most frightful manner, and the body otherwise much mutilated. The deceased's remains were taken to the Railway Tavern, New-cross, to await an inquest.

**MR. BRIGHT'S LATE VISIT TO SCOTLAND.**—When Mr. Bright was lately on Speyside, a strong desire was felt among the members of the Town Council, reflecting, we are sure, the general opinion of the constituency, to offer him before leaving Scotland the freedom of the city, as the appropriate mark of the estimation in which his public life and services are held in this quarter. Unfortunately Mr. Bright was obliged to leave Scotland without visiting Aberdeen, but in his reply to the unofficial communication sent him, he returns his warmest thanks for the honour intended, and (referring also to similar invitations from Edinburgh and Elgin) he adds:—"I hope I need not say how much I am indebted to your countrymen for these tokens of their goodwill, and of their approval of my public life and labours. I feel their kindness very much. . . . All my recollections of Scotland are pleasant; for I have had great enjoyment in my visits to your country." — *Aberdeen Herald*.

## FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

THE accounts of the health of the Prince Royal of Belgium are rather more unfavourable; but we are assured that the physicians do not despair of saving his life.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from Madrid inform us that the garrison of Cadiz and the fleet in harbour in that port have "pronounced" against the government; and that several towns in Andalusia have joined the insurrectionary movement, which has been organised under the direction of Marshal the Duke de la Torre, formerly President of the Senate. The general, recently exiled to the Canary Islands, had arrived at Cadiz, and would, no doubt, join the insurgents. Great panic is said to prevail at the court, and troops had been despatched to quell the insurrection.

THE *Reveil* publishes some curious statistics relative to the French empire. It appears that the salary paid by France to Napoleon III. in 15 years is more by £7,800,000 than was paid to King Louis Philippe during the same number of years. The amount of donations, which in 1852 was £400,000, amounted in 1866 to £920,000. The interest of the public debt in 1844 was about £14,500,000; in 1866 it was over £26,000,000. The total of the civil list donations and interest of public debt during the first 15 years of the government of July was, in round numbers, £210,000,000; during the first 15 years of imperial régime, £354,000,000; showing an increase of expenditure in favour of the empire of £144,000,000.

ON Saturday evening a large number of volunteers left for Brussels, to take part in the forthcoming competition of the Tir National. The King of the Belgians has given £150, to be shot for by the English volunteers, and other prizes have been given by the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund, making up the amount to £300. The special train that left Bishopsgate station for Harwich at five o'clock was well filled with representatives of the metropolitan and other corps, the uniforms of the Victoria, London Scottish, Civil Service, Queen's Westminster, London Irish, &c., being conspicuous. The shooting commenced Sunday; but the day for competition for the prizes given by the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund has not yet been announced.

SOME interesting experiments were made during the Emperor's stay at the camp of Chalons of a newly invented armour plating, designed to be substituted for steel plates. It is made of felt, vegetable fibres, and a textile fabric, which are so compounded and submitted to the action of powerful machinery that it acquires all the solidity of cast metal. The inventor is an Italian, M. Muratori, and he first offered his discovery to the government of his own country, and on their declining to purchase it found means to submit it to the examination of the Emperor. His Majesty received the inventor with much courtesy, and gave orders that every opportunity should be afforded him of exemplifying the utility and efficiency of his invention. It was tested both as armour plates for ships and in the form of breast-plates, for which latter the material appeared to be particularly adapted, owing to its light weight and its resistance to shot and bayonet thrusts. The famous Chassepot could not send a ball through it, though fired at half the distance a gun can carry, and a revolver discharged close to the breast of the wearer of this armour would inflict no injury. Certain improvements were shown to be required, which it is said can be successfully effected. The Emperor gave orders that the invention should be tested on a large scale as armour plating for ships. The great advantage of the new material is that it can be furnished at a fifth part of the cost of steel plates, and that the holes made by the balls close up of themselves, and present only small apertures, which can be very easily stopped, while the repairs of a steel plate, owing to the rigidity of the metal, are expensive and troublesome.

### INTERIOR OF THE PRIVATE CHAPEL, PENRHYN CASTLE.

PENRHYN is situated about a mile from Bangor, North Wales. The castle is a magnificent pile, the seat of the Hon. Colonel Pennant, and was built by S. Wyatt for Lord Penrhyn, of Mona marble in the Norman Castle style. We give an interior view of the private chapel attached to the castle, which is in keeping with the style and decorations of the whole building.

It is expected that the review season at Aldershot will shortly brought to a close, and the half-yearly inspections of regiments commence.

A NEW EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA.—We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter written by Mr. W. T. Blanford, the well-known geologist to the Abyssinian expedition. Mr. Blanford has been engaged since the return of the British army in the Anseba Valley, and returned from Massawa to Aden on the 4th of the present month, the date of the letter from which we quote. "I can give you," he writes, "some Abyssinian news. Gobazzi has had himself crowned Emperor at Gondar. Kassai, of Tigra, is on friendly terms with Gobazzi, and has written a very friendly letter to Mr. Munzinger, our consul at Massawa. We brought with us letters from Kassai to Lord Napier, and if in time I suppose they will go to England by to-day's mail." — *Express*.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—Three of the knights who owe their honours to the present government are soliciting the suffrages of as many constituencies, and if returned to parliament will vote with Mr. Gladstone in the trial of strength which is expected to take place in December. Sir Andrew Fairbairn, the Mayor of Leeds, yesterday announced his intention of resigning that office as soon as possible, in order to become the third candidate in the liberal interest for that borough. Sir Joseph McKenna, although generally acting with the conservatives, voted with Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Church question, and appeals to the electors of Youghal as an advocate of disestablishment. Sir E. W. Watkin will, as a liberal, again contest the representation of Stockport. Sir Joseph McKenna was knighted by Lord Derby; Sir A. Fairbairn and Sir E. Watkin by Mr. Disraeli.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER AT NOTTING-HILL.—About two o'clock on Monday morning dreadful shrieks were heard proceeding from No. 6, Tavistock-crescent, Notting-hill, the residence of Mrs. Langley, a widow lady, of about 30 years of age. Shortly afterwards her bedroom window was raised and she threw herself into the garden beneath. When picked up by those attracted by her cries she was found to be in a shocking condition. Her face was gashed in a terrible manner, and part of her skull had been chopped off. There was also a severe gash on the leg. Medical assistance was at once obtained, but though she was found to be alive, she is in such a condition that no hope is said to be entertained of her recovery. Upon a search of the house being made it was found that there had been a robbery and attempt at murder. The wounds had been inflicted with a butcher's chopper, and the police found that the murderer in his hurry to escape had left his hat and boots behind him. As the unfortunate woman was in the habit of letting part of her house, the police at first suspected a man and woman who called on the previous day about lodgings, but the hat and boots found were identified as belonging to Charles Seile, the brother of a female servant at the house, who it was ascertained is a discharged soldier from the 59th Regiment. Seile, who has a good conduct certificate, was at once arrested but could not be found. The burglar, it is believed, only succeeded in making off with two five-pound notes. A full description of Seile has been given to the police, who are in active pursuit of him.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

### SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

THE manager who finds it his interest to "watch the wild vicissitudes of taste," and "chase each new-born bubble of the day," must do his best to keep even pace with those engaged in the same pursuit. Just now there seems a strong desire on the part of playgoers to witness somebody helplessly stretched across a railway, saved by somebody else at the very moment when the train is due at the precise spot. To satisfy the general craving after this particular form of excitement, several caterers for the theatrical public have lately entered into active competition. According to the different opinions they may hold as to the respective privileges of the sexes, the frequenters of the Princess's, the Surrey, and Sadler's Wells may variously estimate the degree of intensity attached to the immediate interest of the situation, but at each establishment they will find the direct relationship of cause and effect duly established. In "After Dark" a man is rescued from the rails by a man; in "Land Rats and Water Rats" a woman is the proposed victim and a man the heroic deliverer; whilst in "London by Gaslight," strictly following the original American precedent, the villain fastens his enemy across the line to be crushed by the next train, and it is a woman who bravely rushes to the rescue. Miss Hazlewood, who has shunted Shakespeare into a siding that the express train of the sensation drama may pass over the boards of Sadler's Wells at the expected time, has thus slightly varied the title of Mr. Augustus Daly's "Under the Gaslight," produced at the New York Theatre in August last year. The American text has been also somewhat modified, and the plot re-arranged, so as to bring the railway incident a little earlier in the action. Although it cannot be said that, with all the touches of local colouring imparted, the piece, as now represented, reflects any faithful picture of metropolitan life, it is quite certain that on Saturday night a crowded audience contemplated the most improbable occurrences with the liveliest satisfaction, and showed the exercise of an imagination quite capable of illuminating the matter-of-fact Post-office Directory with all the glowing fancy of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." An old villain, Bike, played with picturesque vigour by Mr. J. H. Looze, here places a one-armed commissionaire named Snorkey, ably acted by Mr. Newbound, across the line at the entrance to a tunnel, and when the engine emerges from the gloom, it is Laura Courtland, a young lady of disputed parentage, but of unquestionable heroic qualities, who saves her zealous friend from further mutilation by breaking through a railway shed as the train threatens to crush the prostrate form. Miss Hazlewood, who had hitherto displayed only the gentler attributes of the heroine, had no sooner accomplished this feat than she was impatiently summoned before the footlights to receive the most enthusiastic expression of admiration; and it will, perhaps, not be prejudicial to the intelligence of the actress if we ascribe the smile with which the applause was acknowledged to a reflection that the means by which such plaudits can be gained are within easy reach. Among the other characters, it is but fair to note the cleverness with which Mrs. G. Howe played a disreputable old woman, curiously called Judas, and the promising talent shown by Miss Blackwood, the representative of a warm-hearted servant girl, as oddly christened Peach Blossom. There is not much to be said in praise of the scenic effects of the drama, but the signs of hurry so frequently apparent in the production of Saturday night can be easily effaced during the run which "London by Gaslight" seems likely to obtain.

### PRINCE OF WALES'S.

THIS popular little theatre re-opened for the winter season on Monday night with the revival of Mr. T. Robertson's comedy of "Society." To strengthen the cast, Mr. John Clarke has been engaged to play his original character. Miss Carlotta Addison and Mrs. Buckingham White have joined the company, and Mr. H. J. Montague has returned to this theatre, his place at the Princess's in "After Dark" being now taken by Mr. C. Harcourt. Previous to the comedy a new farce called "Atchi," adapted from the French by Mr. Maddison Morton, was produced with neither more nor less success than usually attends this neglected form of dramatic composition. A new and original comedy by Mr. Edmund Yates is announced as being in "active preparation."

ON Monday evening part of the scenery at the Pavilion Music Hall, Sheffield, caught fire during the performances. A panic at once ensued amongst the audience, and a rush was made for the entrance. Fortunately nobody was injured, and the fire was extinguished after causing only slight damage.

THE winter season at Drury-lane will commence on Saturday when a new and original drama, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel, "The Fortunes of Nigel," will be produced, entitled *King o' Scots*. Magnificent scenery will illustrate the drama, the production of which is looked forward to with much interest. Mr. Phelps will impersonate the principal character. The opening piece will be followed by an attractive ballet divertissement.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The visit of Sanger's circus to Sittingbourne, on Friday, was attended by an accident, which resulted in the death of Alfred Saywell, a lad who was looking on when the circus arrived. It appears that the fore-wheel of one of the carriages slipped into a rut on the road, the horses became restive, and turned round, the pole striking deceased and knocking him down. A man named Duncan called out, and the driver stopped. Deceased was by this time under the hind wheel, and was killed in an instant. The left leg and right thigh were found to have been fractured, and the lungs lacerated by broken ribs. At the inquest the driver was exonerated from blame, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The proprietors of the circus expressed their regret at the accident, and gave £10 to the lad's father.

SHOCKING BOAT ACCIDENT.—A boat accident occurred on Saturday, at a pool on the grounds of Mr. Hasluck, Handsworth, by which Sydney Herbert Hasluck, aged 14; and Thomas Jenkinson, 23, gardener, both lost their lives whilst gallantly endeavouring to save the lives of others. Shortly before the occurrence, the nurse and four children entered a boat on the pool, for the purpose of fishing. The boat was about 20 from the side, and at a deep part of the pool, when a daughter of Mr. Hasluck's, aged ten, in changing her seat, overbalanced and fell into the water. Her brother, Sidney Herbert Hasluck, at once jumped into the water to rescue her, and as both were struggling in the water the piercing screams of the other occupants of the boat brought the gardener (Jenkinson) to the spot. Observing the critical position of the children, he at once went to their assistance, but as he approached, the boy clung desperately to him, and both sank. Mr. Ivins, the farm bailiff arrived at this juncture, and succeeded in rescuing Miss Hasluck, receiving some aid in his efforts from Mr. Hasluck's coachman. Although much exhausted, in a short time both were completely restored. We regret to say that the boy and the gardener were both drowned. Dr. Shaw was in attendance when the bodies of the unfortunate deceased were recovered; but his services were, of course, of no avail. It is almost unnecessary to add that the unfortunate affair caused great distress in Mr. Hasluck's family, and much excitement in the neighbourhood. — *Birmingham Post*.



## IGNATIUS IN LOMBARD-STREET.

THE Reverend Joseph Leicester Lyne, who is or was "Brother Ignatius," in the Anglican branch of the Benedictine order of monks, preached again last Sunday evening in the small church of St. Edmund the King and Martyr with St. Nicholas Acons, in Lombard-street. There was a larger attendance than the place would hold, and the crowd outside numbered at least half the listeners who found seats or standing room within. It was what might be described, and would certainly be understood, by the phrase, "a highly respectable congregation," many ladies and gentlemen having doubtless come from afar to hear and profit by the eloquence of the renowned schismatic. But there were also a few at least who, whether or not they remained to pray, had certainly come to scoff; and it may be mentioned as a somewhat significant fact that a good many persons, of both sexes, were unprovided with prayer-books. A pert little thing, whose head was adorned with a bonnet of crumpled net and a bunch of faded rosebuds, said, "There'll be a noise before the play begins." But she prophesied vainly; and another chit, whose apprehension lest she should lose "half of it," by failing to get a place nearer the pulpit was audibly expressed, subsided after a time into decorous silence. Indeed, as on Friday morning, when there was outside the church a scene that the City may long be ashamed to remember, the congregation within was both orderly and attentive.

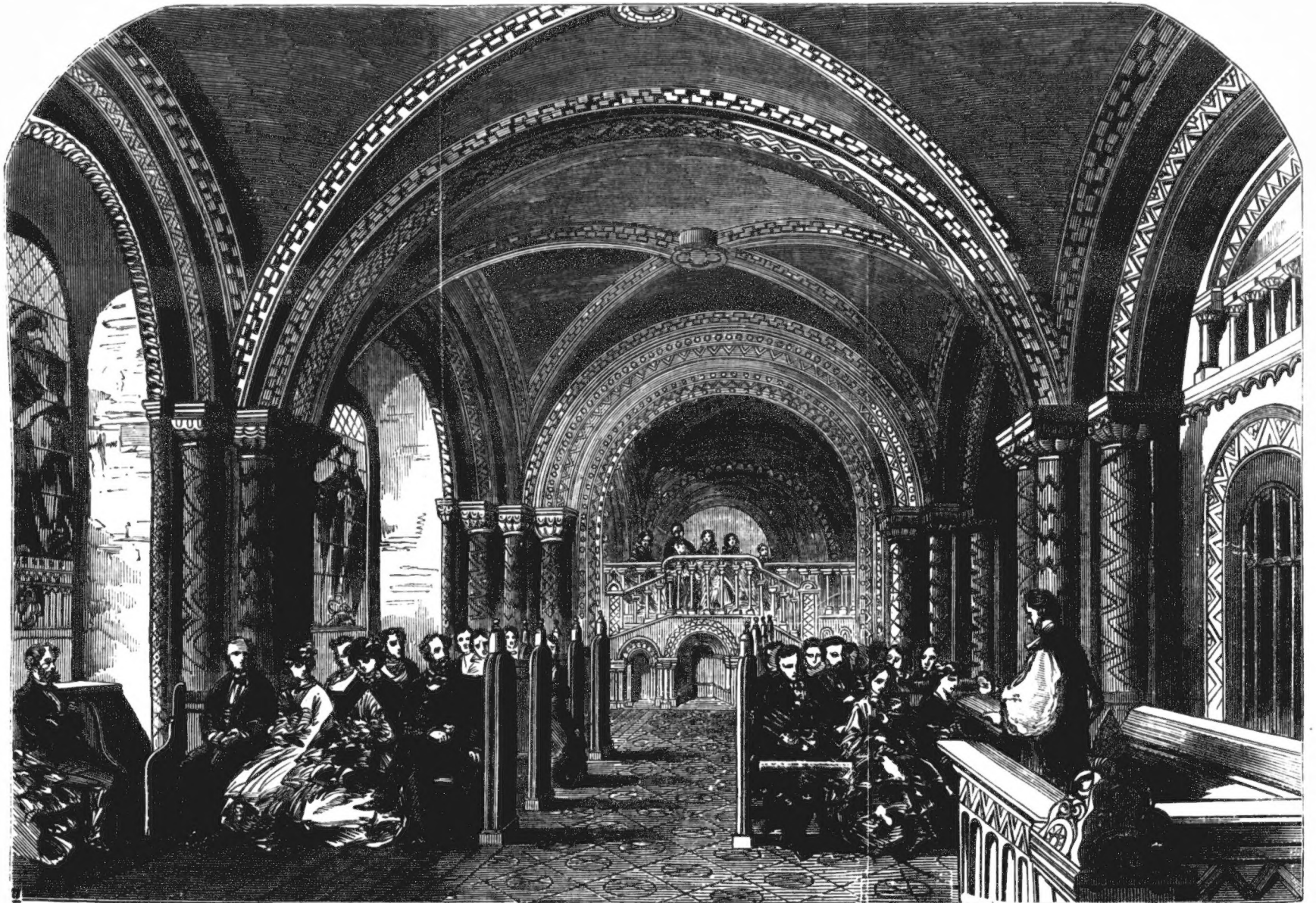
Before the singing of the hymn which preceded the sermon, a grey-haired and grey-bearded clergyman, with the large full moustache that but a few years ago was unrecognised or denounced by the Church of England, addressed the congregation on the subject of those scandalous proceedings three days ago. He said it could not be supposed that the bankers and merchants of Lombard-street, and their respectable neighbours, had aided and

## A BRUTAL MOTHER.

ON Saturday an inquiry was held by Mr. J. Humphreys, coroner, at the Royal Oak, Galway-street, St. Luke's, relative to the death from starvation and alleged brutal ill-treatment of Edward Moore, aged nine months. The body of the deceased was shockingly emaciated, and the neck was abnormally long—a fact which was attributed to an act of violence on the part of the mother. Thomas Moore, a carpenter, residing at No. 3A, William-street, North-road, said that the deceased was his child. Witness had to separate from his wife five months ago on account of her intemperate habits. He allowed her 15s. 6d. a week, and she took four children, two of whom, however, earned 9s. between them. The deceased was shamefully neglected and starved. Sarah Eliza Moore, a sickly little girl, 13 years old, deposed that she was sister of the deceased. Her mother was now in prison for assaulting a woman. She used generally to be drunk from morning till night. She used to beat all the children, and she very often beat the baby. On Tuesday, the 1st September, witness was trying to take the baby away from her, for she was so drunk that if she went upstairs she would have fallen on it. She said to witness, "If you don't let me have it I will soon do for it," and she seized it by the head and twisted its neck round in a dreadful manner. Some women came in and pulled her away. She sold all the furniture, so that there was no bed but a few shavings. She was going to strike witness with the leg of a table, but witness got away. The baby used to be left without food from nine till one every day while the mother was out drinking. Witness was now lame from rheumatism. Mrs. Ruth Attree, 2, City-gardens, said that she lived opposite to the Moores, who lived at No. 4. She knew the family through observing the brutality of the mother for three years past. Her lodgers left her (witness), because they could

## SERIOUS COLLISION AT SPITHEAD.

A SERIOUS collision took place at Spithead on Saturday. The Southern Western Steamer Despatch, Captain Deal, was on her voyage from Honfleur to Southampton, but when she reached Spithead on Saturday morning she was run into by a brig and the schooner Galatea. The latter struck the Despatch very heavily on the port side just abaft the paddle-box, carried away the steamer's bulwarks and other parts, and knocked the Captain, who was on the front paddlebox, overboard. The brig then struck the Despatch on the starboard side, and stove in the quarter of the jolly-boat and slightly damaged the wheel; and if she had struck the Despatch with as much force as the schooner did, the steamer must have sunk. As soon as the crew had somewhat recovered from the confusion that the double collision had caused, they missed their captain. They at once lowered a boat, and found that the captain had been picked up by the Galatea's boat, and was dreadfully injured on board that vessel. His skull was laid open, his nose smashed, his shoulder dislocated, and he had a severe wound in the groin. Her Majesty's ship Liffey was lying at Spithead, and she was immediately communicated with, and her surgeon, Dr. Maidly, was conveyed with all haste on board the Galatea, and, after doing all he possibly could for Captain Deal, he proposed that the patient should not be moved, and that the Despatch should tow the Galatea to Southampton, when the wounded man could be taken at once to the South Ham's Infirmary. This was done, and the captain was received into the infirmary about mid-day on Saturday. On Saturday night the poor fellow was still alive. Captain Deal was wrecked in the Royal Mail steamers Forth, Tweed, and Amazon, the latter of which was burnt in the Bay of Biscay. No other damage to life or limb was done by the collision on Saturday. The Despatch had on board a number of horses and cattle.



INTERIOR OF PENRHYN CHAPEL, PENRHYN CASTLE, NORTH WALES.

abett d those persons who attacked old and young, and insulted ladies whose only offence was that they were hearers of the Word of God. It was surely no grievance, he said, that, while so many churches were closed from Sunday to Sunday, one in that much frequented district should be opened; and if it were opened three times a week, instead of only once, there would be no cause of complaint. He counselled all present, especially ladies, to keep their seats if, as was not anticipated, there would be any attempt at disturbance that evening. In case of need there would, he assured them, be ample protection. The speech of the rector (as we believe him to have been) of St. Edmund and St. Nicholas having been followed by the hymn, the preacher of the evening, the Rev. J. L. Lyne, ascended the pulpit, and was immediately the cynosure of neighbouring eyes. He gave forth his text in his own peculiar fashion, uttering the words abruptly on a pause of profound silence, and, having repeated them with additional emphasis, referred to book, chapter, and verse. The expression used by St. John, "Seeking for Jesus," was the text chosen by Mr. Lyne for his discourse last Sunday night; and he told his hearers that he had not prepared one word of what he was going to say, for he had not had strength to do so. It was probably noticed by everybody in front of the pulpit that the preacher crossed himself in a manner as demonstrative as devout; but this token and sign of his well-known formalism did not lead on to any language that could have denoted the "views" of a ritualist, or indeed any theological disputant. It would need but a very few hearings of Brother Ignatius to discover in him a set purpose of cultivating what actors call "versatility."

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents, Eightpence per lb. cheaper. Every genuine packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—[ADVT.]

not bear to hear the children cry when beaten. Once twenty women burst in the door, and witness told the woman Moore that if she did not stop beating the children she would thrash her. Mrs. Moore used to put the children's heads between her knees, so that their screams could not be heard. On the 1st inst. the last witness ran in to witness, screaming, and saying "Mother has killed my dear baby." Witness said to her "You should not be so excited, for if she has it is a great mercy." Witness went to No. 4, and found that Mrs. Moore had given a woman a terrible black eye for taking the children's part. Five or six women were beating her—in fact she was being lynched. Witness took the baby to the police station. Dr. George E. Yarrow said that the child was brought in to his surgery. It was so shockingly emaciated that he weighed it, and found that a scarf shawl, cloth, and child, weighed only 11lbs. It never rallied, and it died on Monday. The post-mortem examination showed that there was not the faintest trace of fat in the body, the stomach was contracted, the intestines were shrivelled up and transparent, and the blood was scanty and watery. Death had resulted from starvation. The neck was not dislocated, but the muscles of the neck would stretch considerably without dislocation. The inquiry was adjourned pending the imprisonment of the mother, in order that she might have an opportunity of defending herself before a verdict was returned in the case.

LET not your hat spread a false report to your discredit: for of a truth, a shocking bad one tells tales—it bespeaks a small banking account and a purse at a very low ebb. Therefore our advice is this—GO TO THE WESTERN HAT COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, 403, OXFORD-STREET, just three doors from the new entrance to the BONO BAZAAR, and try one of their celebrated Parisian Haps, at a price that can scarcely be felt.—[ADVT.]

The Galatea is much injured. It is supposed that the jibboom knocked Captain Deal overboard. His watch was found smashed in his pocket. About £200 worth of damage was done to the Despatch. The Galatea was bound to Gottenburg with clay. The name of the brig is not known.

THE TOWER HAMLETS ELECTION.—A correspondent writes: "For this borough we have four liberal and one conservative candidates. It is nearly certain if the former all go to the poll we shall be represented by one liberal and one conservative. Through your columns I desire to suggest to Messrs. Ayrton, Beales, Newton, and Samuda—all honourable men—that a nominal election take place at a proper time before the nomination day to ascertain the relative strength of each candidate, with the honourable understanding that the two who poll the lowest numbers shall withdraw their candidature. This will effectually beat the Tories."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE KENT COAST RAILWAY.—A man, supposed to be named Groombridge, about 60 years of age, was killed at Whitstable whilst attempting to cross the line on Saturday night. It appears that the fireman of the fast train leaving Ramsgate, at 6 p.m., found a "billycock" hat and a tooth on the "framing" of the engine as the train approached Herne-hill. Inquiries were made down the line, and a fragment of flesh and some clothes were found near Whitstable station, the remainder of the body of a man being discovered at some distance, where there is a crossing. The body was completely smashed. There was a deep cut on the chest, from which it is supposed that the deceased was crossing the line. The heart could not be found. The brains were scattered in every direction. The body had not been identified when our parcel left, and Groombridge is given as the name of a man missing about the time. The Inquest was held on Monday.



## SERIOUS CHARGE OF FRAUD.

AT Bow-street Police-court, on Saturday, Mr. Francis John Rogers Sheridan (second son of Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.P.) appeared on remand, charged with having obtained from Mr. Williamson, a money-lender, the sum of £200 by false pretences.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Montagu Williams conducted the prosecution; Mr. Geo. Lewis, jun., defended.

In the early part of January last an application was made to Mr. Williamson for a loan of £250, to be advanced to the defendant upon two bills of exchange for £150 and £100 respectively, drawn upon him by Mr. Rogers, a solicitor. Mr. Williamson required further security, and was informed that Mr. Sheridan would, at the death of his father, become entitled to the estate of Frampton Court, Dorsetshire, the property of his father, Mr. R. B. Sheridan, the member for Dorchester. The defendant was required to make a statutory declaration to that effect. He accordingly declared before Mr. Smith, solicitor and commissioner for administering oaths, Harcourt Buildings, Inner Temple, that he was heir to the estate of Frampton Court, and that his elder brother (Mr. R. B. Sheridan, jun.) had no interest in that property.

It was now contended that the defendant was not heir, his brother being at that time alive, and also that it was possible, the brother, who was a married man, might have issue, in which case defendant would not be the heir. In the course of cross-examination it came out that interest at the rate of £60 per cent. was charged on the loans, and that of the £150 a portion was to be money and a portion wine (to the amount of £50), which last was never supplied. It appeared also that the money was paid over to the solicitor Rogers, and it did not appear that more than £83 ever reached the defendant. It was admitted that after the issue of the warrant an attempt was made to compromise the case.

For the defence it was urged that the declaration was substantially and morally true, as it became literally true within a month, by the death of his elder brother. His father, Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.P., stated that four years ago he informed the defendant that he should be his heir, conditionally on his good conduct, and had since led defendant to believe that he adhered to that intention. His elder son (defendant's brother) had no interest in the property at the time the declaration was made, having sold his life interest, which witness had bought. Nor could Mr. R. B. Sheridan, jun., have been supposed likely to have issue.

## THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

THE only certain intelligence that we have from Spain is that an insurrection has broken out in Adalusia. Whether Cadiz is in the hands of the insurgents or of the royalists; what success has attended the rising; and whether the Queen has or has not offered to abdicate, are matters as to which the French journals are directly at issue. The uncertainty upon these points is sufficiently accounted for by the announcement that "telegraphic communication between France and Spain is interrupted." General Prim is said to be at Gibraltar.

The object of the insurrectionary party in Spain seems to be to shut out the Queen from the capital and to raise the provinces. The pronunciamento in Cadiz has been successful; a state of siege is stated to have been proclaimed at Madrid, and Marshal Pepe Concha, Marquis de la Habana, nominated President of the Council in place of Gonzales Bravo. The character and importance of the movement may be estimated from the fact that Marshal Serrano, Generals Dulce, Concha, Pierrad, Prim, and Cabrera are engaged in it—that is to say, moderados, progressistas, republicans, and legitimists. The following proclamation has been distributed largely over the peninsula:

Spaniards! Let our cry be the federal republic! Down with tyranny! Let us for ever get rid of monarchs who have always brought us misfortune. With the republic we shall carry out the democratic programme, the only one that the country will applaud. Soldiers! The republic will send you back to your homes. You will say, when you meet your mothers—Thanks to the republic, you need no longer shed tears at having your sons torn from you, they will now remain to labour with you. Henceforth Spain will fight only in self-defence. As for the officers, they will be retained as reserved cadres, in recompense for their services. Spaniards! with the republic alone you will be free, happy, and rich; with it alone property will be secure, and wealth developed by labour. No one will be persecuted for opinion, because opinion is sacred. But public plunderers must disgorge their ill-gotten booty. The accomplices of tyranny will be chastised. Spaniards! show yourselves the worthy descendants of the Cid, of Padilla, of Lanuza and Riego. Let us restore, whilst giving them modern perfection, the liberties of Castile and Aragon, and those of the popular constitution of 1812. Citizens! imitate the Saragossans of 1808, and of March 1838. Soldiers, be patriots! imitate those who

## FATHER IGNATIUS IN LOMBARD-STREET.

THE cowardly crowd which last Friday disgraced the name of Englishmen in Lombard-street, has been severely dealt with by the press. Mr. Lyne preached again on Sunday and in peace. The affair has called forth the following letters:—

Sir,—I really feel very reluctant to intrude any remarks of mine into your columns with respect to the treatment and the annoyance to which my son, the Rev. Joseph Loycester Lyne, is exposed in Lombard-street by a mob of "well-dressed roughs." But as on a late occasion you very truly said, "there was no ill-will in his vehemence," I hope you will permit me also, in the absence of all malice, to say that some of the names of the "well-dressed roughs" have been sent to me, and that if by any means I can prove an assault committed on my son (and I will reward handsomely the informer on conviction), I shall in my turn prove to the lawbreaker, by my dealing with him, that "he who loves his country respects her laws."

I need not add my perfect conviction that "the bankers and the Lombard-street people are in no degree mixed up in the disgraceful affair," and if my son himself were to speak on the subject he would, I am sure, express this conviction—and here let me add, we have the right to remember, as a comfort, that there are, for this matter, officers over the City in the Bishop of London and the Lord Mayor, and I will conclude with the following words:—

Just experience shows in every soil,  
That those who think must govern (protect) those who toil.

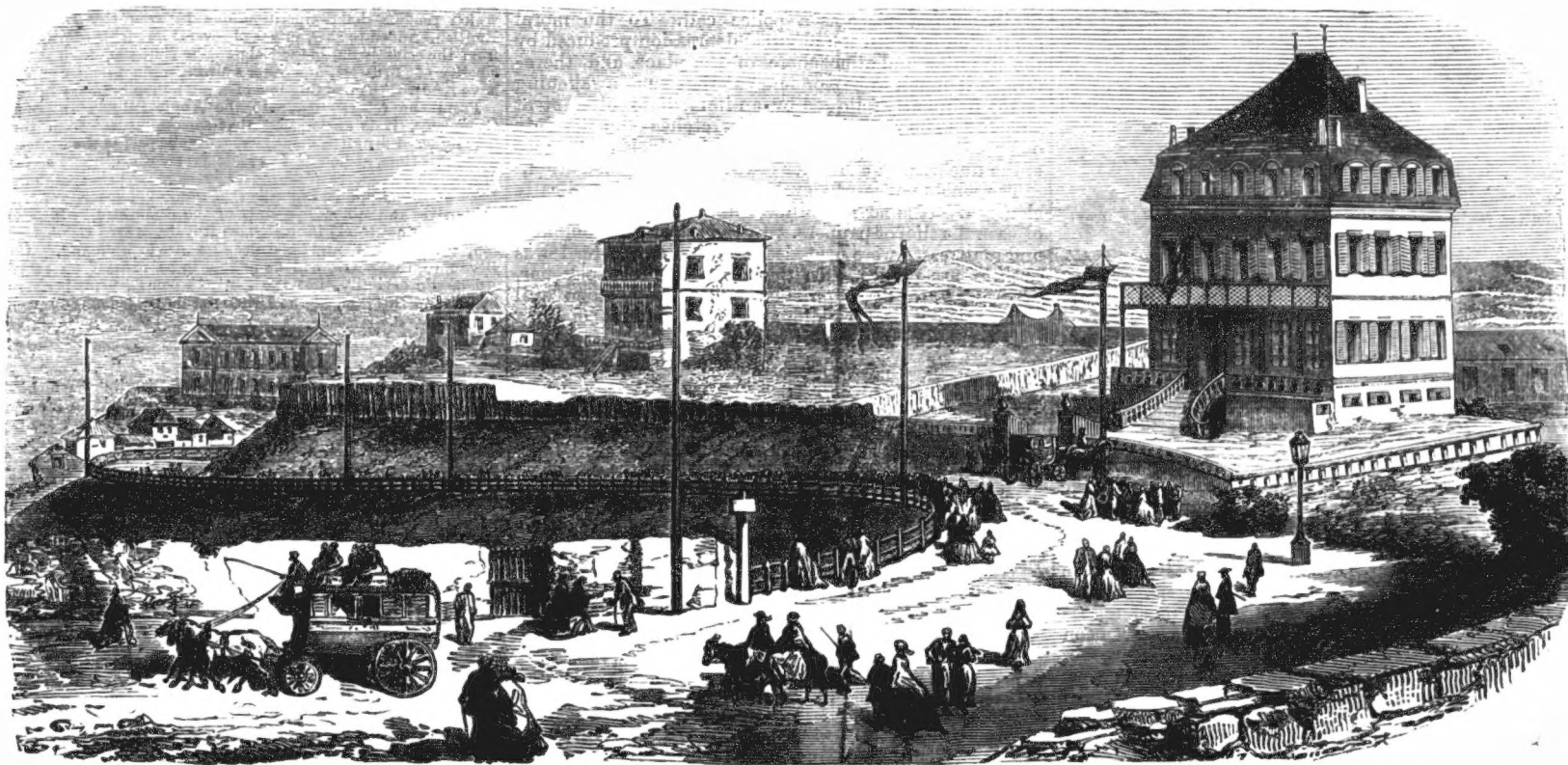
Begging your pardon for this intrusion—I am, &c.,  
FRANCIS LYNE.

18, Bouverie-square, Folkestone, Sept. 19.

P.S.—I have just telegraphed to the Lord Mayor, asking for fit and proper protection for my son, who is to preach again tomorrow (Sunday) in Lombard-street. F. L.

Sir,—I notice one omission in your report of the disgraceful proceedings in Lombard-street on Friday last. It is not stated how many of the press crowd were arrested by the police for riotous and disorderly conduct in a public thoroughfare.

Is it possible that no such arrests were made? Are we to suppose that a congregation leaving a church are to be subjected to every species of indignity by blackguards and cowards who insult



BIARRITZ, THE SEASIDE RESIDENCE OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

He had been for several years separated from his wife, he living in Italy and she in London. Before the application for a summons or warrant at this court, a similar application had been made at Guildhall, and refused. A great deal of vituperative and wholly irrelevant matter was imported into the case.

Mr. Lewis, jun., contended that the declaration was morally true, and certainly not intentionally false. He stigmatised the prosecution an attempt to extort money from the defendant's family, who indignantly refused any compromise.

Mr. Flowers thought there was a *prima facie* case, which must go before a jury, but he should certainly not, after the circumstances adduced in defence, hold Mr. Sheridan to bail. He need only give his own recognisances to appear to take his trial.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that this was all the prosecution demanded. They had no wish to press for bail, feeling quite sure that Mr. Sheridan would appear at the trial.

Mr. Sheridan then left the court with his friends.

**CITY MOBS AND SNOBS.**—The "young man out of the city" is a well-known and far from prepossessing person, loud, flashy, over-dressed, and under-bred. There are many varieties of the genus of course, ranging from the mere clerk at so many shillings a week to the wealthy broker or merchant, who reckons his income by the thousand. But there is an unhappy family resemblance of too close a kind between the manners of a large body of City men, no matter what their means or social rank. The brutal horse-play in which fine young dandies with the glossiest of silk hats and with flowers in their button-holes are not ashamed to indulge at the expense of a foreign gentleman, who has accidentally strayed into 'Change, has just been repeated twice in a fortnight at St. Nicholas Church, Lombard-street. Father Ignatius is in many respects a very silly person, with whose religious practices we have no sympathy whatever; but perhaps he was not very far from the truth in what he said about the morals of Lombard-street and Mincing-lane. At any rate, no excuse can be pleaded for the disgraceful rabbling to which he has twice been subjected, still less for the scandalous ill-treatment of ladies who had committed no other offence than attending his services.—*Full Mail Gazette.*

GREY or faded hair restored to the original colour by F. E. SIMON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORER. Price 3s. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers.—[ADV7.]

were led by Riego and Espartero. If ordered to fire on your brethren, reverse your guns. For ages Spain battled against the Romans and the Moors. A single month will free you of your present oppressors. Spaniards, we are at this moment the most disgraced nation of Europe—let us revive the great deeds of 1808, 1812, and 1820. In a word, let the lion rouse himself out of his lethargy. Spaniards! success to the federal republic. To proclaim it and defend, let us start up from our abasement. To arms for liberty!

**GALIGNANI'S TEETH DRAWN.**—At length we (*Galignani*) can speak of anaesthesia by protoxide of nitrogen or laughing-gas from our own experience, having had, while under its influence, three teeth drawn by Mr. George. Throughout the whole time (two minutes) the operation lasted, we thought of ourselves in a state of perfect consciousness. We had but little faith in the power of the gas, and kept thinking all the while that we should never fall asleep, when we heard the operator say "Come, rinse your mouth!" To our astonishment, we found all was over, and were told that we had been snoring very loud, and that we had inhaled 22 litres of gas, that we had fallen asleep almost immediately, that the teeth had been drawn at the expiration of one minute, and that it had taken another minute to bring us to consciousness again. Mr. George told us that there was one case within his experience in which the gas had caused the patient to laugh; this had happened a few days ago to M. Victor Meunier, the proprietor of the *Cosmos*, a well-known scientific publication. As for any danger, we may now affirm that when the gas is taken in a state of perfect purity, as prepared for Mr. George by Dr. Pujol Montalès, there is not the slightest, since we did not feel any nervous or pulmonary inconvenience either during the operation or after.

**NO MORE PILLS OR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.**—Health by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette.* Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. [ADV7.]

helpless ladies, without any attempt being made by the preservers of the public peace to have them severely punished, as they deserve?

May I ask, through your powerful columns, for an expression of opinion as to the probable result of an attack of so-called "roughs," with similar missiles and insults, upon a fashionable audience leaving Her Majesty's or any other theatre. Should we have had any cases at Bow-street on the following day, or not?

If this is a Christian country, and we are not to show ourselves before an astounded continent as a set of uncivilised savages, let the police do their duty, and not allow any reverence of broad cloth, or namby-pamby sentiment as to forbearance, &c., to interfere with the full execution of it.

The grand words of liberty, justice, protection of the defenceless, and so on, are always being flaunted as an Englishman's standard. Let the really bold and courageous come forward now, and give their opinions and their help to stop any more such degrading exhibitions.—I am, &c.,  
F.

**OYSTER FISHERIES COMMISSION.**—The government have appointed a commission to inspect the most celebrated oyster fisheries on the coasts of France, England, and Ireland, and to report thereon, with a view to the establishment and encouragement of the best system of oyster culture on the Irish coasts, which are supposed to be peculiarly adapted for a very large production of oysters. The commission consists of Mr. J. A. Blake, M.P. (chairman), Messrs. Francis Francis and G. W. Hart.

**THE EXPLOSION IN A CARTRIDGE MANUFACTORY.**—The following are the details of the terrible catastrophe which occurred at Metz on Thursday last:—At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon an explosion took place in the cartridge manufactory situated in the court of the Arsenal. The number of persons employed in the place at the time was 109, the workshop being constructed of wood, and consisting of two rooms. In the first were 71 women, and in the other 14; there were also 10 foot chasers, 10 artificers, three sub-intendants, and an inspector engaged in the same employment. A young workwoman, it appears, in throwing a pair of scissors to one of her companions, struck the point of the instrument on the capsule of a cartridge, and so caused the explosion. In a moment a formidable detonation was heard; the woodwork of the building was blown to pieces, and the roof fell in. The fire having communicated to the heaps of cartridges, made in a few moments fearful havoc amongst the persons present.



## THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—King O' Scots. Phelps.  
 PRINCES'S.—After Dark. Seven.  
 ADELPHI.—Monte Christo. Mr. Fechter.  
 LYCEUM.—The Rightful Heir.  
 STRAND.—Sisterly Service.—The Field of the Cloth of Gold—  
 Marriage at Any Price. Half-past Seven.  
 NEW QUEEN'S.—The Lancashire Lass. Seven.  
 ROYALTY.—Burlesque and Farces.  
 PRINCE OF WALES.—Aitch and Society.  
 NEW HOLBORN.—Blow for Blow and Farces.  
 ASTLEY'S.—Siege of Magdala.  
 SURREY.—Land Rats and Water Rats.  
 ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.—Eque-  
 trianism, &c. Onra. Eight.  
 BRITANNIA.—The Tutor of London.  
 CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.  
 EGYPTIAN HALL.—Maccabe's Entertainment, "Begone, Dull  
 Care." Eight.  
 ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.  
 POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from  
 Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.  
 MADAME TUSSEAU'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk,  
 and from Seven till Ten.  
 ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.  
 ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.

## THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

## 1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Jus-  
 tice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House,  
 Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses  
 of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds;  
 Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery;  
 National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South  
 Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; So-  
 ciety of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every  
 year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster  
 Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

## 2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers'  
 Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New  
 Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins);  
 Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College  
 of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum  
 (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington  
 House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum,  
 South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street;  
 Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum,  
 Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street,  
 Strand.

## The Illustrated Weekly News.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

## THE POLICE CELL SYSTEM.

A PARLIAMENTARY return of the suicides and at-  
 tempted suicides committed in police cells during the  
 last ten years, supposing that such a return could by  
 any probability be obtained, would assuredly startle  
 the public by the enormity of its revelations. It is not  
 to the interests of the police that attempts at suicide  
 in police-station cells should be made public, because  
 the fact of a prisoner attempting suicide must neces-  
 sarily lead to the impression that due care has not been  
 exercised in watching him; nor is it to the interest of  
 the ordinary police-court reporter, who depends very  
 much upon the help of the police, to publish facts which  
 may tell against the police. It therefore results that  
 only when an attempt at suicide in a police cell is suc-  
 cessful or nearly successful, do the public come to know  
 anything at all about the enormity of the system of  
 primary imprisonment.

The great mass of the nation passing through life  
 without any connection with police courts and stations,  
 these establishments being for the greater part in exis-  
 tence for the accommodation of those lowest of the  
 lowest classes, with whom thieving, fighting, and  
 drunkenness are the chapters of the daily life, the  
 terrible nature of the police-station arrangements is  
 not known; while those who suffer by them are either  
 the men and women to whom we have referred, and  
 who have no knowledge of protest by the way of a  
 letter to the daily press, or people of a higher class,  
 who, having by crime, fault, or misfortunate accident,  
 once visited a police-station cell, are not likely pub-  
 licly to identify themselves with such imprisonment in  
 order to call attention to its glaring defects.

But this is what may happen to any respectable man  
 or woman. The victim may be accused of theft in the  
 streets, and given into custody at the word of a passer-  
 by. The prisoner—we will preferably suppose a man  
 to be in this position—is taken to the station, where  
 he endeavours to show that he is a respectable member  
 of society. But the charge is made, the prosecutor may  
 or may not give a true address, may or may not appear  
 in the morning, and the prisoner is left to be dealt with  
 by the primary officers of the law—the policemen.  
 The officers, seeing the victim is respectable, may allow  
 him to sit by the fire in the inspector's room; but if the  
 police do their duty they will lock the man up. The  
 place of his imprisonment will be a stone cell, unlit, a  
 bench and a water-closet for all accommodation, while  
 ventilation will probably depend upon a wicket opening  
 upon the station-house yard. And if it happens to be a  
 holiday, or a time of excitement, there being only three or  
 four cells attached to each police station, it may chance  
 that the victim shall find himself lodged in company with  
 three or four of the foulest wretches upon earth. Next  
 morning no prosecutor appears. The prisoner protests,  
 and he is told he leaves the court without a stain upon  
 his character. And there the office of justice ends in

relation to himself, and little or no inquiry is made with  
 regard to the vanished prosecutor.

But the sufferer has passed a night which he can only  
 compare to sleeping in his own coal cellar, probably in  
 such company that he brings away evidence of his  
 recent companionship, and he ought to go into quaran-  
 tine for a week. He has crept into court so wretched  
 and cold that his appearance is in itself almost a sign of  
 guilt, and finally, the seeds of a lasting complaint may  
 have been sown by the miseries of the night. And this  
 is the treatment any Englishman may undergo at the  
 will of the first unprincipled ruffian who owes him a  
 grudge. No doubt the police are perfectly justified in  
 giving every facility to seize and keep hold upon felons,  
 but it is to be contended that, even in the case of known  
 offenders, a man being assumed to be innocent until he  
 is found to be guilty, all men primarily charged at a  
 police-station with an imprisonable offence have a right  
 to such treatment as that which would be extended to  
 an innocent man. A prisoner, once convicted, has a  
 well lit, well warmed, and healthily situated cell ap-  
 pointed to him, while the county sees to his food ar-  
 rangements. But when only accused, when assumably  
 at law an innocent man, he is thrust into a hole in com-  
 pany with others, and he depends upon friends or the  
 mercy of the police to provide him with food. We main-  
 tain that a police-station cell should be simply a room  
 of detention, plainly furnished, but fit for human habi-  
 tation, and that each prisoner should be kept apart from  
 the rest. The police cells of London are an abomination  
 and a shame. The absence of all decency in connection  
 with them is due to the fact of the miserable, well-nigh  
 helpless social condition of the greater numbers of those  
 who suffer by the system. Imagination fails to conceive  
 of the horror a young and comparatively innocent  
 man must experience when awakening from a drunken  
 fit in such a place as a police cell. To the moral  
 depression is added the physical depression produced by  
 the situation and atmosphere of the place, and, there-  
 fore, is it much to be wondered at that such awakening  
 is too frequently followed by an immediate attempt at  
 suicide? The shivering lines of wretches who file into  
 our police-courts every morning are sufficient evidence  
 of the unchristian character of the cell accommodation.

The whole police-cell system requires to be radically  
 changed. It is far more infamous than the late system  
 of casual relief of paupers. In the latter case blankets  
 and mattresses were provided, and a slice of bread was  
 open to acceptance. In the police-cell the prisoner,  
 innocent or guilty, is provided only with a stone wall  
 and a wooden seat, while at law he cannot claim a  
 crumb of bread or a cup of water.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT  
ALTONA.

In these days of rapid locomotion and railway travelling, royal  
 progresses have become such common events that as a general rule  
 there is but little to say about them, except that the sovereigns  
 were received with enthusiastic cheering and the usual demon-  
 strations of loyalty and attachment, which on the continent are easily  
 enough got up, and *mise en scene*. As a matter of course, the  
 civil and military authorities, the clergy, the corporations, and  
 deputations from the various neighbouring towns, are expected *ex  
 officio*, or receive orders to pay their respects to the sovereign in  
 passing through a place; whilst generally a little scope is given  
 for the display of female vanity, and a deputation of the young  
 ladies dressed in pure white is frequently one of the prettiest parts  
 of the pageant. All these elements, combined with some curi-  
 osity on the part of the inhabitants, are sufficient in themselves  
 to warrant a newspaper correspondent in describing the reception  
 as an ebullition of loyalty and enthusiasm, though it may be only  
 skin-deep, and would often read very differently if one could look  
 into the hearts and measure the real feelings of those who make  
 the greatest noise and exert themselves most enthusiastically to  
 display their loyalty and affection.

But the royal progress of King Wilhelm through the Elbe  
 Duchies, which he has just completed, is of a different nature, and  
 has its peculiarity. It is not the journey of a sovereign in his own  
 hereditary dominions, where the inhabitants have been brought up  
 and always accustomed to reverence him as their natural liege lord;  
 but in this case it is more a tour of inspection to visit anewly ac-  
 quired province, obtained by the chances of war and the prowess  
 of his troops, combined with consummate skill and diplomacy.  
 The Schleswig-Holsteiners are by no means a demonstrative people  
 like the children of the sunny south, and though undoubtedly of  
 Teutonic origin, as well as German in language, customs, and edu-  
 cation, firmly opposed to the Danish rule, yet they are in the  
 majority anti-Prussian, and if they had their choice would much  
 prefer to be governed by their own native dukes of Schleswig-  
 Holstein, as their ancestors were for four hundred years. But they  
 have sense enough to understand that in the present day they are  
 better off as members of a great military power like Prussia than  
 as a separate petty state under their own hereditary duke. Thus  
 there is every reason to believe that the ovations everywhere paid  
 to the King, the demonstrations of loyalty and attachment to his  
 person are genuine, and proceed at least for the head, if not from  
 the heart. It is true that there was no fear of his being publicly  
 insulted, or exposed to mockery and derision; but empty streets  
 and dark windows, with an absence of flags, garlands of flowers,  
 and wreaths of evergreens, tell their own story, and give an insight  
 into public feeling, and in this respect the King has reason to be  
 satisfied with his reception in every part of his newly-acquired  
 province of Schleswig-Holstein. At Kiel the town was brilliantly  
 illuminated, and the houses were generally decorated with a pro-  
 fusion of flags and garlands.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHANNEL FLEET FROM THE CLYDE.—  
 The Channel Squadron left the tail of the Bank on Thursday  
 morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, and proceeded down the river  
 under easy steam. With the exception of the Warrior, the squad-  
 ron is bound for Milford Haven, in Wales; but the Warrior has  
 been ordered to Portsmouth, where a court-martial is to be  
 held on the recent collision between that ship and the Royal Oak.  
 The sailors' regatta, which was to have taken place on Saturday  
 afternoon, did not come off in consequence of the exceeding roughness  
 of the weather; and a representation was made to Admiral Warden  
 by several influential gentlemen of Greenock to defer the departure  
 of the fleet till Tuesday, in order to allow the regatta to come off,  
 but the request was not complied with. Very few persons witnessed  
 the departure of the fleet, and the "iron monsters" slipped away  
 in the most unpretending manner possible. It is officially com-  
 puted that upwards of 60,000 persons have visited the fleet during  
 its stay.—*Glasgow Citizen*.

THE BELGIAN TIR NATIONAL AND FETES—VISIT  
OF ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS.

THE fetes in celebration of Belgian independence were opened  
 on Sunday at Brussels by the competition in rifle shooting estab-  
 lished under the auspices of the commission of the "Tir National,"  
 an association somewhat analogous to our National Rifle Associa-  
 tion, but more extensive in its operations with regard to the in-  
 vitations which it offers to all comers of every nationality, and  
 the liberality of the prizes it proposes for foreign competition.

Although it has been distinctly understood that the visit of  
 English volunteers on the present occasion does not bear that  
 official stamp which led to the presence of so many of our citizen  
 soldiers in Brussels at the Belgian fetes of 1866, still circum-  
 stances have arisen which have made the present meeting partake,  
 with that exception, of a much more international character be-  
 tween Belgium and England than on any previous or subsequent  
 occasion. Another circumstance which has rendered the gather-  
 ing of the present year, so far as rifle shooting is concerned, of  
 more importance than any of its predecessors, is that there are  
 competitions thrown open to all military arms of war, an event  
 calculated to test not only the rapidity but the accuracy of those  
 new inventions which science has brought to bear in the manu-  
 facture of such weapons. Thus we shall have the Chassepot rifle  
 of France brought into direct competition with the needle-gun of  
 the Prussian and the Snider of the English army, as well as those  
 of the Dutch, the Swiss, and even the American services. The  
 private makers of such weapons all aiming to show the superi-  
 ority of their inventions, such as those who have produced the in-  
 ventions to which their names are attached, viz., Henry  
 Whitworth, Walker, Rigby, Lancaster, against foreign  
 competitors with breech-loaders, are also to have the full-  
 est opportunity afforded them of testing the value of their  
 inventions. With this object, and in order to exhibit the good  
 feeling which animates him as the head of the Belgian nation  
 towards the English nation, his Majesty the King has determined  
 to present annually for competition a sum of £150 to be divided  
 into a series of prizes exclusively for English rifle-men, whilst the  
 Anglo-Belgian committee, of which Colonel Thomson, of the  
 Tower Hamlets brigade, is president, and Colonel Beresford, of  
 the 7th Surrey Rifle Volunteers, hon. secretary, have raised a  
 similar sum, which they wished in the first instance to present  
 in prizes exclusively for the competition of Belgian rifle-men, but  
 which not being accepted, is now the subject of an arrangement  
 which renders the competition one between the Belgian and  
 English. Added to this, prizes of several hundreds of pounds each  
 from the commission of the Belgian Tir National, from the munici-  
 pality of Brussels, and other sources, open to all competitors,  
 have rendered the meeting one of a more than ordinary interest.

From the returns made to the Anglo-Belgian International  
 Committee, it is anticipated that something like from three to  
 four hundred English volunteers will take part in the contest; but  
 up to this time, although there is a pretty considerable sprinkling  
 of English volunteers uniforms to be seen in the principal thorough-  
 fares of the city, nothing like that number have as yet reported  
 themselves at the head-quarters of the committee, which are at  
 the Belle Vue Hotel, in the Place Royale, where Colonel Thom-  
 son, the president, and his colleagues are to be found. Colonel  
 Beresford, it appears, will be unable to be present on account of  
 a domestic calamity, but the gallant colonel's place is ably filled  
 by Captain Dighton, of the London Rifle Brigade.

## BIARRITZ.

We present our readers with a view of Biarritz, the fashionable  
 sea-side resort lying on the borders of Spain, but in the French  
 territory. Here the Emperor and the Empress of the French pass  
 latter days of autumn.

FRAUDS UPON NAVAL OFFICERS.—For some time past an in-  
 genious system of fraud has been practised amongst certain naval  
 officers at Portsmouth. Letters, purporting to come from brother  
 officers suffering from temporary embarrassment, have been re-  
 ceived by several naval captains and other executive officers, and  
 have in many instances resulted in the transmission of sums of  
 money through the post. The Hon. Captain F. Egerton (late of  
 the Victory) and the Hon. Captain Victor Montague are amongst  
 those to whom applications for sums of money have been made, the  
 writer in one instance representing himself as Captain Gould, and  
 in another as Captain Doughty. In the letter addressed to Cap-  
 tain Montague, and which purported to come from his friend,  
 Captain Gould, it was alleged that he had lost £700 in consequence  
 of the bankruptcy of his brother, and that the loan of £15 would  
 be of great assistance, and would be returned at Christmas, when  
 he expected to be appointed to a ship. This was at once  
 recognised as a fabrication and a forgery, and the police  
 proceeded to make inquiries, with the view of ascertaining the  
 locale of the swindler. A man has since been apprehended at  
 Birmingham, and awaits examination before the West Bromwich  
 magistrates. He is apparently about twenty-seven years of  
 age, and although declining to give his name, states that he is a  
 tutor, and that he belongs to Grantham.

ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY FROM LORD MILTON.—There was  
 considerable excitement at Wentworth-house on Saturday, when  
 Thomas Sprigs, a negro footman in the employ of Lord Milton,  
 was apprehended on the charge of stealing a large quantity of  
 jewellery of great value, the property of his lordship. For some  
 time past the prisoner has been suspected of pilfering gold pins,  
 brooches, and other small trinkets belonging to his master. The  
 sudden disappearance some days ago of a massive gold locket set  
 in pearls and diamonds led to a thorough investigation, with a view  
 of finding the stolen property. It was ultimately decided to search  
 the prisoner's bedroom, and in a box therein were found not only  
 the missing locket, but other articles of jewellery which had been  
 missed from time to time, including a very valuable brooch set  
 in diamonds, several gold pins and studs, a gold ring, a gold necktie  
 fastener, and a piece of gold chain. There were also found in the  
 same place some broken-up silver spoons, bearing Earl Fitz-  
 william's crest, and upwards of half a dozen nuggets of gold, one  
 of considerable size, belonging to Lord Milton. The prisoner is a  
 smart-looking and very intelligent negro, and has been in Lord  
 Milton's service about four years. He states that he was born at  
 Washington, and that he is 18 years of age.—*Sheffield Independent*.

THE CARRIAGE OF PETROLEUM.—The London and North  
 Western Railway have issued a notice to the effect that they "will  
 not carry in any of their boats trading between the ports of Holy-  
 head and Dublin any petroleum, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil, any  
 product of them, or any oil of petroleum, peat, or other bituminous  
 substance, or any gunpowder, aquafortis, oil of vitrol, or any other  
 goods which in the judgment of the company are of a dangerous  
 character." Persons who may attempt to evade this regulation by  
 sending dangerous consignments covertly, are threatened with  
 prosecution under the 329th section of the Merchant Shipping  
 Act, 1864, which imposes a penalty of £100 for every such offence.  
 It will be noticed that no reference is made to the carriage of  
 petroleum, or other dangerous goods, by rail, but the closing of the  
 mail packets to this traffic will in some measure have the effect of  
 stopping such consignments by the Chester and Holyhead Rail-  
 way, which from its proximity to numerous chemical works has  
 hitherto done a considerable business in this line. There is, how-  
 ever, nothing in the new regulation which would prevent a manu-  
 facturer, having a large consignment, from despatching his goods  
 to Holyhead by the ordinary luggage trains, and thence to Ireland  
 by means of a small vessel of his own chartering.



## THE FRENCH PRESS IN LONDON.

LAST week some space was given by the press to the consideration of the case of Alphonse Morin, a Frenchman, who, while prosecuting his trade as a street newsvendor, was taken up, charged, and finally sentenced to a fine of four shillings, the sentence being accompanied by the usual declaration of a short term of imprisonment in event of non-payment of the fine imposed. The French and Anglo-French press and M. Morin himself appeared to have largely misconstrued the facts of the case, the misconception being based upon the fact that the defendant was selling copies of the *Lanterne*. The *Liberte* makes it appear that Morin was both fined and imprisoned; the *London International* holds that the defendant was taken up for tumultuously selling papers, and obstructing the foot-path. It may be asserted distinctly that no question of selling the *Lanterne* at all forms part of the affair. Whatever influence, if any, is brought to bear upon Scotland-yard, would cease on the threshold of the court. No London magistrate would venture, had he the will, to permit politics to influence his judgment. This statement is made distinctly for the benefit of those whose knowledge of the magistrature is essentially French. We have ourselves copied from the charge-sheet the words forming the charge upon which Morin was taken up. They are as follows:—"Wilfully causing obstruction, and annoying gentlemen in Coventry-street, St. James." The police authority on duty informed us that he supposed the latter part of the charge was abandoned, inasmuch as no gentleman appeared against the prisoner. The police held that Morin persistently drew a crowd about him by his shouting; that he was warned, and finally that he was arrested, exactly as a troublesome costermonger would be arrested, because he was obstructing the thoroughfare. No question of what the man was or was not selling formed any part of the charge, or of the motive for Morin's arrest. It must be added that by English law, any person, though prosecuting a perfectly legal operation, is liable to arrest if, while doing so, he impedes the public traffic, or in any way attracts a crowd. It must be admitted that the French street newsvendors in London have imitated their Paris companions in the noise made over their sales. On the other hand, we do not remember a case in which a newspaper vendor has been arrested under similar circumstances to those lying about Morin. The imposition of the fine was legal, though, perhaps, injudicious; for the more all shapes of the press and their sale is left alone the better. The people are alive to the ally they have in the press, and would look with great mistrust upon any means, however legal, taken to impede a newspaper's circulation. We do not think another newsvendor, French or English, will be charged as Morin was charged for some time to come.

**DARING ESCAPE FROM GAOL.**—A daring escape was effected from Hull gaol on Saturday. A man named Barnard Hopkinson, who had recently been a seaman on board Her Majesty's ship *Dauntless*, the Humber guardship, was last week committed for trial on a charge of robbery from the person. On Saturday morning his cell was found to be empty, and a search on the prison premises showed that a carefully planned and well-executed escape had been effected. Some time during the previous night he had left his cell, traversed two or three corridors, and passed several iron doors, reaching the prison yard unobserved. He also effected an entrance of the store, where he found a change of clothing, and, what was more to his purpose, some rope and poles. With this material he managed to make a first-rate ladder, which he carried across the yard and reared up against the prison wall, which is about 25 feet high, and surmounted by several tiers of loose bricks, placed there to prevent escape. From this wall he got down into the outer yard, then over a lower wall and into the street, and all efforts to capture him had failed up to Saturday night.

**DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE EAST INDIAMAN 'MAHA LUKSHMI.'**—On Tuesday intelligence was received in Liverpool announcing the total destruction by fire of the Liverpool and East India trader, *Maha Lukshmi*, on the voyage home from Bombay to the Mersey. The announcement of the loss of the vessel having come by telegram is necessarily brief, but the following are all the facts which at present can be learned of the disaster. The *Maha Lukshmi*, under command of Captain Stewart, sailed from Bombay for Liverpool on the 23rd June last, with a large and valuable cargo, amongst which were 5,888 bales of cotton, and a large quantity of seeds and other East India produce. All appears to have gone on well until between the 26th and 29th July, when the vessel was observed to be on fire, and all attempts to suppress it were ineffectual. The vessel was destroyed in lat. 21 S., lon. 61 E. A portion of the crew were picked up and taken back to Bombay, and the remainder were taken off the burning vessel by passing ships. The *Maha Lukshmi* was an iron ship of 1,141 tons, and was built at Bristol in 1865 by Messrs. Stothart and Co. She was owned in Liverpool by Messrs. Rennie, Clowes, and Co.

**A SAD ACCIDENT.**—A loss of life while bathing has just taken place under very painful circumstances at Ouistreham, a small watering place on the coast of Normandy. The deceased was a young lady named Le Cesne, aged nineteen, who had been staying there with her family. They were to leave three days back, and had gone to the beach to bathe for the last time; Madame Le Cesne, with the younger children, remained near the shore, while Mdlle. Berthe, with the governess, Miss Fletcher, both of whom were good swimmers, went further out. After disporting for some time in the water, which was about up to their shoulders, they were about to rest themselves by floating, when Mdlle. Le Cesne was seized by a large wave, and carried completely out of her depth. Miss Fletcher endeavoured to go her assistance, but was unable to reach her in time, and the unfortunate young lady struggled in vain to get back, and presently disappeared. This painful scene was witnessed by the mother, whose screams brought several persons to the spot, and the body of Mdlle. Berthe was at length recovered by a customs officer named Hallot, but all efforts to restore life were unavailing. Miss Fletcher was also brought to the shore insensible, but afterwards recovered. —*Galignani*.

**THE QUEEN AND THE HIGHLANDMAN.**—"A Highlander Abroad," in a letter to the *Inverness Courier*, giving a few notes of a recent visit to Switzerland, relates the following incident:—"A few days after 'doing' Mount Pilatus, we made a party to ascend the Righi, which is much easier to accomplish. A panorama of three hundred miles in circumference is visible from the summit. While we were admiring the view, we observed a party of ladies on horseback coming up to the flagstaff where we all were standing. The first pony was led by a stout, handsome fellow in the Highland dress, and we soon saw that the visitor was the Queen, accompanied by the two Princesses, Prince Arthur, the Marchioness of Ely, and an equerry. The royal party soon mixed with the crowd at the top, admiring the scene from every point of view. The Queen looked well and perfectly happy. As she passed to and fro the gentlemen touched their hats. I lifted my Highland bonnet, and as Her Majesty passed I heard her say to the gillie, 'I wonder who that Scotch gentleman is?' The Highlander eyed me very keenly, but he could only report that I wore knickerbockers of a certain hunting tartan. Shortly afterwards the equerry came up. 'Pardon me, sir,' he said, 'but Her Majesty, who takes an interest all around her, requested me to come and ask your name, as she is anxious to know it.' In reply I said I was Captain —, late of the — regiment, and that on one occasion I had the honour of being on a guard of honour to Her Majesty at Balmoral. He then gave me his name, and went off down hill to satisfy the Queen's curiosity as to the Highland bonnet and the tartan. This little incident shows the predilection that Her Majesty has for everything Highland."

## PUBLIC OPINION.

**SPAIN.**—It is almost hopeless now to expect moderation in the counsels of Spanish popular leaders. But when the close of Queen Isabella's reign arrives, whether this year or another, it will be happy for their country if they consider the alternative, to supply her place, either by her son or her sister. In choosing the Duchesse de Montpensier, Spanish Liberals would not be retrograding from the principles on which they fought the war of thirty-five years ago; and the Duke would bring to public affairs the Orleanist capacity for business. But the setting aside in her favour of Queen Isabella's children would curse Spain with yet another family of Pretenders the more to watch, and foster, or create, domestic difficulties. The accepting of the Queen's abdication in her son's favour would, on the other hand, as fully relieve the nation from a Sovereign it cannot respect, but without splitting it up into new factions to the waste of its force and energies. Spain, untrustworthy as the majority of its statesmen are, might yet furnish one—not so old a man, however, as Espartero, and with more force of character—one with the administrative qualities which Marshal Serrano, whatever other objections there may be to him, would supply—who could rule during the boy's minority without acting either the Narvaez or the Gonzales Bravo. But what is done must be done soon. The opinion is spreading fast in the Peninsula that Bourbons of any sort are unnecessary. In any case, Spain ought to be left free to choose for itself. —*Times*.

**TORYISM IN THE CITY.**—We look back with satisfaction to the time when a Conservative repeatedly headed the poll for the City of London. Those who remember Mr. Masterman may well be impatient of his recent successors. Every vote given to the Liberal party is a point scored against corporations in the game whose stake is their property. It is only by the defeat of Mr. Gladstone that the destruction of the London corporation can be avoided. —*Standard*.

We ridicule the idea that property, whether private or corporate, is in any danger from any moment in which the four Liberal members for the City take part. Baron Rothschild is not a very likely person to join a crusade against "property." Is Mr. Goschen just the sort of man to advocate a communistic distribution of the "rights and possessions" of others—say, of private bankers? And has Alderman Lawrence—perfidious man!—entered the very citadel of municipal privileges only that he may betray it into the hands of the enemy? There is no fear that a London constituency will be misled by such appeals as these; but it is equally impossible to mistake the sinister purpose with which these appeals are conceived. The course of the Liberal party is, under any circumstances, perfectly clear. They must support the past claimants of their suffrages, who have represented the City so long with so much credit to themselves, with so much advantage to the constituency. —*Telegraph*.

We believe the Conservative candidates are manifestly in earnest, and though the Liberalism of the majority of the City electors is very pronounced and distinct, really determined Tories may do much to override by sheer *elan* the great but comparatively "torpid mass" to whose opinions they are hostile. As yet the feelings of the City Liberals have not been roused. Now, if ever, the City of London representation in Parliament ought to be Liberal *en bloc*. But to secure this we must see in the constituency a degree of enthusiasm and a perfection of co-operation which have been seldom displayed. At present there is no strong local feeling, such as enables Birmingham and Manchester to arrange with fair certainty for the frustration of the minority innovation. Nor is there—complete as is the registration agency—any organization as yet, at any rate, competent to manipulate the constituency for the laudable purpose of securely returning four Liberals. —*Star*.

**OUR STATUES.**—We maintain the principle that when a statue is voted to a man it should be done by no clique; the widest possible suffrage should decide the question, otherwise we shall not do justice to truly representative men. How many statues are there in London that truly answer to this requirement? What were the qualifications of Queen Anne that she should have three statues? Why should George III. possess two? Of statesmen and generals we have enough, though poor Canning, we are told, was so scantily subscribed for, that the amount did not suffice to finish his back. The dedication of men of action in preference to men of science or letters may be regarded as a national characteristic. At the same time, the public neglect of the great men who have enriched the nation by mental labour is a reproach. There could not possibly be found a more representative man than Dr. Jenner, yet his statue was furtively removed from Charing-cross to an obscure corner of Kensington-gardens. Of the grand Englishmen who have made the nation famous abroad, how many memorials have we in the public places in the metropolis? In many foreign cities we find the houses in which celebrated individuals have been born, or lived, distinguished by an inscription to that effect. How many of our dreary streets would be lit up by the mention of a few once famous residents! The Board of Works have not been neglectful of their duty in this respect, but it is not exactly the authority to pass judgment upon our great men; neither are the Commissioners of Woods and Forests a competent tribunal on such matters. The fact is, the fine arts are thought so little of in this country that no provision has been made by the State for the supervision of embellishments of any kind. —*Daily News*.

**THE CHINESE EMBASSY.**—What important matter of international relationship can there be between China and England to justify Mr. Burlingame's embassy? The present state of our relations with China are of the simplest character. The Chinese Government have made several treaties with us, none of which they have faithfully observed. We are their creditors in respect of numerous services performed by us in their behalf, and of solemn obligations by them systematically neglected. They have agreed to certain terms of amity and intercourse which they have deliberately violated. On our side we have carried forbearance and generosity to the utmost limits. We have refrained from pressing our treaty claims upon the Chinese Government, out of a magnanimous solicitude for their weakness and their prejudices. We have allowed them to take us at every possible advantage—to exact from us the strictest obedience to the letter of our engagements, while they, on their part, have never attempted to carry out some of the most important clauses of the treaty, clauses tending to the extension of amicable relations between England and China, and to the cultivation of mutual good-will and of peace. There is only one intelligible object in any Chinese mission to England, and that is to explain and to excuse the non-fulfilment of the obligations entered into by China towards England. Is this what Mr. Burlingame has come about? If so, he may calculate upon a fair and patient hearing, and upon all the honour due to such an ambassador. We may have our own opinion as to the judgment of the Chinese in the matter of plenipotentiaries, but that is rather their concern than ours. All we have to take care of is, that we are not being imposed upon by a very common and familiar trick of Chinese diplomacy—that we are dealing with real representatives of China and not with any foreign mediators between us and the Chinese. —*Standard*.

**CAPITAL AND CREDIT.**—As soon as ever things begin to look at all pleasant, and a reign of general credit seems approaching, a very large part of the community begin at once to extend their own legitimate operations beyond safe and legitimate bounds; to enlarge at the same time their private expenditure; and what is far more than all, to enter with others into exceedingly speculative

undertakings, which neither themselves nor, as it appears, anybody else knows much about. The one basis of all these excesses is the expectation of perpetual credit, and the belief that every loan can be renewed at maturity, and, being so renewed, will justify fresh borrowing. At some time or other somebody will want his money, and will insist upon having it, for he cannot do without it. To satisfy one creditor another must be put off. To pay heavy "calls," or to complete a time bargain, funds must be withdrawn from regular business, and perhaps tradesmen disappointed. The ruin of the majority, perhaps to the enrichment of a very few, and the evident exhaustion of the small fund made the basis of an enormous credit, is called a panic. Such, of course, it is in comparison with the state of things immediately antecedent. But when it lasts years, as the present so-called panic has lasted, and when there does not appear to be the least difficulty in carrying on all the usual and necessary operations of trade, manufactures, and commerce, the panic is one evidently not shared by the wiser and more substantial part of mankind. One can readily believe that there still are many persons who cannot obtain loans for such works as the reclamation of waste land, even though the loan might repay itself. But, as the governor of the Bank observed, this is the business of provincial bankers and local capitalists, who have the means of knowing both the men and the land in question. They are entitled to ask a large rate of interest for their special knowledge, special trouble, and special risk. Their own character and position will enable them to borrow, if necessary, at a less rate of interest, and the difference will be their own legitimate profit in the transaction. —*Times*.

## HOP-PICKING.

OUR engraving is a good representation of the hop-picking season, one which is now just over, and when the hop-pickers return to London refreshed in health, and as brown as berries.

## CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, MADRID.

At a time when Spanish affairs really appear to be coming to a climax, a view of the House of Commons of Spain must have peculiar interest.

**FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—A fatal accident occurred at a level crossing near to the Twickenham station, on Monday morning. A man named Bryant, 70 years of age, and very deaf, was knocked down by the Windsor train, and killed upon the spot. Some few weeks ago, a deputation of the railway company met a deputation of the Twickenham local board, it being thought desirable that bridges or subways should be made to ensure the safety of the public; with what result we did not know, excepting that no bridges or subways have been erected. Probably a coroner's jury will open the subject again at the inquest.

**SPAIN.**—The insurrection in Spain is steadily spreading. The *Official Gazette* of yesterday announced outbreaks at Cadiz and Seville, where the provisional government has proclaimed Espartero president in his absence. The insurgents claim a force in Andalusia of 14,000 soldiers and 11 vessels of war with 5,000 men on board. A royal decree has been issued, accepting the resignation of all the ministers, and appointing General Jose Concha President of the Council. Concha has not, however, yet succeeded in forming a cabinet. The government has formed three military divisions for Catalonia, Castille, and Andalusia respectively. The Captain-General of Madrid has issued a proclamation forbidding crowds from assembling in any part of the capital.

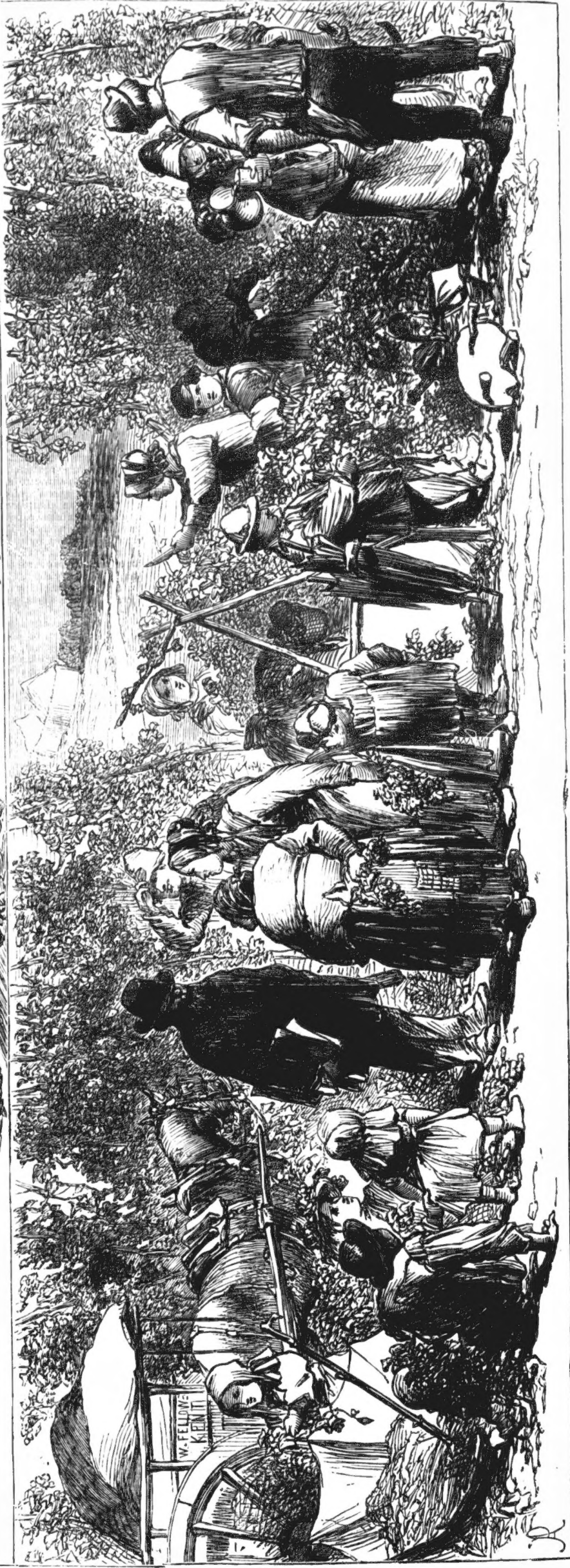
**THE SPANISH REVOLT IN PARIS.**—Much interest in the Spanish insurrection appears to be taken in Paris, and the French papers of last evening contained varying statements respecting the progress of the movement. The *France* was assured that Concha was confident in his ability to suppress the insurrection. The *Gaulois*, on the other hand, came out with an assertion that besides Cadiz and Seville, the whole coast between Malaga and Cartagena had risen. The whole province of Galicia was reported to be in arms. According to the *Paris*, General Prim has not left London. The same authority states that the French Government will preserve a strict neutrality in Spanish affairs.

**A COTTON MILL BURNT DOWN.**—On Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the large cotton mill known as Lodge Mills, Tonge, near Middleton, were discovered to be on fire. There are two mills together, one occupied by Messrs. Swallow and Son, of Manchester, and the other by Messrs. Greaves and Wholley. Three engines were on the spot soon after the fire was discovered, and subsequently two from Oldham. There being a very scanty supply of water, the flames spread with great rapidity. Scarcely had an hour elapsed when both mills were completely gutted, and the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. The mill occupied by Messrs. Swallow was ten storeys wide, four high, and six back; that part occupied by Messrs. Greaves and Wholley was eight storeys wide, four high, and four back. The saving of any portion of the mills was utterly hopeless. The leather warehouse belonging to Mr. Harry Hardisty sustained serious damage, and at one time was in very great danger. Both mills are insured in the Royal and two other offices nearly to the full amount. The mill contained nearly 30,000 spindles. One hundred persons will be thrown out of employment. The damage is estimated at £15,000.

**THE WAGES QUESTION IN THE NORTHERN IRON TRADE.**—The wages difficulty which has recently arisen in the northern iron trade, by the men asking an advance of their employers, has been settled by the refusal of the masters to yield the demand, and the acceptance by the men of these terms. The men have held a meeting at Gateshead, where the delegates from the various districts presented their report. The meeting was private, but the resolutions arrived at have been made public. The men state that, considering the improvement in trade, they are entitled to an advance, but do not insist on it, "believing that the increasing strength of their association will ultimately gain a just recompense for their labour." They also were determined to take steps to secure legal protection for their funds. They also urge their employers to agree to an independent board of arbitration for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs. Though uttering a sort of moral protest against the continuance of the present rate of wages, it is satisfactory to find that the men do not press their claim, as the state of trade, though at present brisk, is not assured even to Christmas, great efforts being now made to get orders completed before the closing of the Baltic.

**A SCENE ON BARROW ISLAND.**—On Monday morning, about nine o'clock, Mary and Elizabeth Smith, daughters of Mr. William Smith, Barrow-in-Furness, went to bathe in Walney Channel, at the back of Old Barrow Island. In a very short time Elizabeth was heard by her sister calling aloud for help, and the latter, on looking round, saw her disappear as if in a pool, while one of the waves of the advancing tide swept over the place where she had been. Presently she again rose to the surface, and Mary, while shrieking for assistance, endeavoured to reach and aid her, but found it so difficult to retain her footing, that her efforts were in vain. A young man, named Richard Canfield, who was in a field on the neighbouring farm, plunged into the surf, reaching the young lady, who was in the greatest danger, just as she rose to the surface for the second time. He seized hold of her by the hair, but this had been bound in a net, which came off in his hand. His next effort was more successful, as he grasped the skirt of her bathing-robe, and was thus enabled to drag her in safety to the shore. The other sister also succeeded in reaching land, and by her efforts, seconded by those of Canfield, Elizabeth was soon able to return home. —*Manchester Examiner*.





HOP-PICKING IN KENT.





THE REVOLT IN SPAIN.—THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, MADRID.

## Our Little Village.

THE STORY OF AN ACCIDENTAL DOUBLE MARRIAGE.

### CHAPTER XXV.

A YEAR BEING GONE.

I THINK nobody can accuse me of vagrancy. I have never left Pilkington for one day since the first chapter, and all the Pilkingtonian events have taken place, almost consecutively, and without any intervention of time; thus then I have the excuse of a first fault in my unities, when I state that my pastoral must take me through rather better than a whole year. Imagine twelve months past since poor Geoffrey and Mrs. Jefferson were laid together in the churchyard. But few changes have taken place in the time.

In the first place, however, Miss Mac Flurry has permanently settled down amongst us, prompted hereto by various good reasons; first, her inclination; second, the power an artist has of living on in any spot, when his or her pictures sell; third, she had made friends and pupils in Pilkington. As Miss Mac Flurry said, for the first time in her life, she felt she was no "wanthering gipsy."

Miss Mac has fled the Mac Sweeney haunt. With the proceeds of her two Academy pictures which sold like "shmoke" as Miss Mac has described it, she has furnished a neat unpretending cottage and called it Magnolia Lodge. Miss Mac has also set up her maid; and as a climax, has actually become on amiable speaking terms with Miss Bellew.

Of this young lady nothing new can be said—even the jacket remains in *statu quo*.

At the mayor's, the widowed daughter has lived a year of a monotonous but useful life. Rather seldom smiles, is always bent upon some parochial business, and gives away nearly all her pocket money in various ways. The father and daughter are very quiet in the evening hours, the flame of the roaring coal fire is sounding quite loudly through the human silence. The house is a quiet house, and a comparatively happy one, but it is very sad.

The greatest change we shall find at the vicar's, for Winny is a happy mother. Winny has ceased to be patronised by mothers, and is admitted to the fraternity. The vicar has exhibited his bliss in his very sermons, and, indeed, Miss Mac Flurry herself exhibited her good humouredly satirical appreciation of this patriarchal behaviour by laughing in a suppressed manner at a very cordial eulogium upon some biblical father, to which Mr. Howard treated us. Miss Mac Flurry went to the vicar's next day, on purpose to apologise indirectly by extreme general applause of the infant. Mr. Howard forgave the artist immediately.

Mrs. Marken still remains in her cottage—Mrs. Clovelly is still her housekeeper, and Madge has grown an inch. Madge, naturally leads to Mrs. Bodderly, and of this lady it may be said that she keeps as sharp a look-out upon society as she ever did, and the mysterious "they" have been harsh enough to say that Bodderly himself has been seen rashly to run at our river, when very high

indeed, and rushing down its stairs in impetuous volumes—as though about to sacrifice himself.

Of Miss Bellew, little can be said. The piano is still in her drawing-room, the blue jacket still periodically envelopes her frame-work, the solemn "fellow," her brother, honours us in his stony way, now and then, and Miss Bellew is, in a word, still Miss Bellew, "an' bedad no chance of another neeme," as Miss Mac Flurry would say, if she and Joan were not 'at the moment fairly friends.

The squire is still an absentee—away, nobody knows where. People do say he rode into the Pilkington at a trot on the very day of Winny's marriage, and that upon learning the news he immediately left our little place at a gallop—but, then, what will "people" not say?

The greatest news of all is concerning Ginger, that is, Sir Thomas Margnette. He never meets Miss Mac Flurry, whom he certainly brought into fashion, without walking by her side, and at last solemnly taking his leave of the Irish lady. "People," again do say that Miss Bellew's fraternization has something to do with Sir Thomas—but what, as I have before had the honour of remarking, will people not say?

That Sir Thomas is eminently kind to Miss Mac Flurry, everybody recognises—why, when his three old female cousins came down to see him, grand old ladies of the florid style of head-dress, he compelled them to have their portraits painted, and he paid for them munificently, though as I think I have said, Sir Thomas is not the richest baronet in our land.

Hence it will be seen that really there being nothing to chronicle for the whole year, I am rather to be applauded than condemned for the pastoral skip.

However, such a great event was about to happen, that a new chapter shall be begun.

### CHAPTER XXVI.

THE NOMINATION.

I THINK I have mentioned that amongst the many dignities we of Pilkington enjoy is that of living members of parliament. I think I have mentioned—why of course I have chronicled this Pilkingtonian glory! Why young Stubbs at the grammar school, a wonderful lad at mathematics—a credit, says Dick Proddam, to the nation—went into a calculation, that if all England were represented in the lower house, upon a similar numerical basis, it would require fifteen thousand three hundred and one members in order to allow the rest of England to be equally represented with Pilkington. Is not this an honour for Pilkington? There we are, a charming little grass-grown spot, of which doubtless many of my readers have never heard, and we have our sway in the government of the kingdom. Lord Hetland is good enough to see after the members—we are too gentlemanly not to respond by always returning the members with which his lordship provides us. When there is one of those terrible general elections, our two members come down to Lord Hetland's, are driven up to the market hall in the Hetland carriage, and all the proceedings pass in that quiet, respectable, and even way, that really we are a credit and an example.

We hear of those vulgar contested elections—vulgar even in these days; and we cannot clearly comprehend. We read of the elections of twenty years back, and we are fairly amazed—noise, fighting, insult, party spirit—how horrible! We have none of those things in Pilkington, we know ourselves better, and noisier candidates are aware of our knowledge, for we may honestly say we have never had a contested election since Pilkington was first made a parliamentary borough. Why, an election has never cost the members more than £50 a piece, and I personally really wonder it costs that. When we Pilkingtonians hear of thousands upon thousands of pounds being absolutely wasted on elections, we cannot help asking ourselves why England does not take example by us.

It is true that we have black Pilkingtonians amongst us. Krabbe the tailor swears, absolutely swears, Pilkington actually suffers by the members. Here is Krabbe's argument in his own words, though before giving them it may be as well earnestly to assure the reader that Krabbe is not a Pilkingtonian *pur sang*. His father and mother were born within our boundaries, but their son was born in London, and living there till quite fifteen absorbed dangerous and vexatious opinions. "Which," says Krabbe "which if they was knocked on the head, what 'ud 'appen? People won't build now in Pilkington; why won't people build now in Pilkington? Why 'cos they can't. Why can't they? Why 'cos me lud knows the littler the houses the more he'll have 'em in the palm of his 'and. If the houses was good houses he'd find it different. Why would he find it different? 'Cos he would, 'cos people s'nt going to be put upon even by me lud when they can afford to live in good 'ouses!! Well then don't yer see? If big houses was built me lud wouldn't have us in his precious pocket, which he has, and buttoned up; but people 'ud come, and business 'ud improve, and wouldn't that be a jifful thing? Well then. Don't yer see?"

Mr. Bodderly, who is exceedingly determined for a conservative has thus commented on the tailor: "If to confute the man Krabbe were feasible the man might be annihilated in a moment. His argument is wrong from the foundation. He builds his argument against the existing political status of Pilkington on the supposition that it is necessary to enlarge and increase the population of Pilkington. But if we do not recognise the necessity of these changes, and we do not—Krabbe's argument failing in its premises—its sequence must be valueless."

Of course we hear of the world and its opinion of political Pilkington, but we naturally take very little notice of that, and when an election comes round, we are as calm and cool as ever, and a stranger passing through Pilkington during the proceedings would possibly miss seeing them.

However, the election to which I am now about to refer did cause some little political commotion, owing to the animosity and perverse idiocy of the man Krabbe. Though let it not for a moment be supposed that I refer to the election for its political phase, but it involved such social novelties that to pass it were to prove myself a miserably poor chronicler of the Pilkingtonian memorabilia.

Krabbe described this election as a "go"—we all know he took in low newspapers in which such words are used. I believe



Krabbe had actually an article in his possession, the object of which was our devoted Lord Hetland, who, the article said, was not content with his earldom, but was "angling, with his two members for a dirty and loathsome bait," to obtain a marquessate.

"Now," said Krabbe—"we shall see a go yere what you don't often see. Yere yer see this question turns on a pint which sends the guvment out or keeps it in—now if me lud's members wotes on the ministrel side and they goes out, why them as come in won't make him a markise, and if them there dummies, which they ain't no more reasonable beings than my goose, wotes the hoppersition and they don't get in, why me lud is jest where he was—and so what does me lud do?—why he tells one to wote one way, and t'other to wote t'other, and I daresay when they comes down they'll compliment each other and say each was right, and they'll declare they thought alike though they woted different, and you duffers, you," said Krabbe, waving his pipe like a sceptre, "you'll stare like my dog Boxer."

Well—our two members came down to the Earl's, and their addresses appeared in twelve different public places in Pilkington. Krabbe got hold of copies of these emanations and grew very wroth "indeed," why, d—n me, said Krabbe—they're at it already a complimentin' each other, and sayin' how clever the other is—as though they was judges—and all that—there shall I tell you what I shall do with these yere?—I shall light my pipe with 'em, and they don't deserve that."

However, the members were not annihilated, and Lord George Pyot was a great success. Lord George came down with the members and created a grand effect. In the week that elapsed between the members' arrival and the nomination, the young lord became immensely popular—in society. He was charming. So affable—so ingenious. Why, he would go into the pastry-cook's and sit for an hour talking with the young woman. Mrs. Bodderly herself met him there four times, and that lady said he talked in the most commendably pleasant manner. However, when Mrs. Bodderly learnt that Lord George was visiting at the mayor's almost every day, she looked up his genealogy again, and shook her head doubtfully.

At last the night before nomination day came, and the market room was illuminated to a degree which amazed all the little boys. The stalls and forms were put up in one corner, an imitation table was formed of planks, the mayor sending down some fine showy drapery to hide the wood, together with four easy chairs—two for the members, one for Lord George, and one for himself; and the whole little affair promised the greatest success.

At seven o'clock in the evening the doors were thrown open, and at least fifty boys took all the reserved seats in a moment. They climbed up the pillars, they perched on the heaped-up trestles—in fact they thought the whole affair was for their special entertainment.

Perhaps no greater evidences of the political state of Pilkington can be adduced than our behaviour under this electionary position. I can honestly state, that not a single man or respectable inhabitant of Pilkington entered the market house for full twenty minutes after the doors had been flung back. But no sooner did the mayor's yellow carriage and Lord Hetland's quiet olive vehicle roll up to the door, than at least thirty gentlemen and voters tried to fill the building. Lord George looked most interesting and attractive.

Far be it from me to detail the business of the meeting. We knew that though the Pilkingtonian members had voted against each other, this would show that they both agreed in the main, and they did so—I can't tell how the thing was managed—Krabbe called it humbug, but of this I am certainly aware, that our members make it as clear as possible that they had thoroughly agreed on the question upon which the government had appealed to the country, and so in spite of the fact that they went into different lobbies—their speeches were triumphs of rhetoric.

The first gentleman commenced by apologising for not making a personal canvass—but as he said, we had had our annual fair to see to and enjoy, and then the Saturday which followed was such a busy day with us that he trusted he had sufficient modesty to know that he was not wanted to interfere with imperative business calls.

Here was a triumph!

In a borough not very many score of miles from us, the members had been canvassing to that extent that thousands had already been spent—in Pilkington we were so calm and content, that actually the member found it needless to canvass us, and thus interfere with our Saturday's business. (I need not say, that when I say our Saturday's business, I speak of Pilkington as a corporation, and in no way of myself.) The member, who certainly was a fine speaker, obliged us for full an hour, gave us a magnificent history of his political opponents—it was absolutely scathing. As Sir Thomas Margnette said, it was a pity the display had not been made in parliament; but it is a fact that we never saw our head member's name in the papers. Krabbe said he was coughed down, but that was scandal. It was generally considered in Pilkington that our great member did speak, but he uttered such withering things that in the present doubtful state of the law of libel, the newspapers were afraid to print our great member's denunciations; and so not being able to print the speeches in full they were graceful enough to omit them altogether.

Yes, our member's display was exquisite. He began, continued, and ended as he had begun—equal throughout, and superbly given—so superbly as to lead to great diversity in the constructions put upon it. Krabbe, who never could or would be satisfied, testified his opinion by screwing up one eye and putting his left thumb over his left shoulder. But Krabbe was not Pilkington, though he thought himself equal to that entirety. Why our member lashed his opponents from 1823 all the way down to our days. And yet when his speech was finished several people asked him some very impertinent questions. Some he answered in a manner which led to Krabbe's eye and thumb business. To others, our member judiciously answered that he must take time. While, from questions of a third nature, he appealed to something else.

"Now for t'other," was an expression distinctly heard when our second member rose to speak.

Our second member was not a great speaker, he was more of a thinker, it was said, and perhaps this was proved by the impediment in his speech. He spoke few words, much to the purpose. Like our first member, he thoroughly agreed in the main with his brother representative, though he had voted on the opposite side. Like our first member, he complimented that gentleman on his honour, his energy, and his conscientiousness. He knew they always must agree, as they always had agreed; and if he (speaker) had acted in opposition to his constituents' presumed interests, he did not desire to be returned—let them find a better man—and willingly would he lay down the cares of the legislator.

"This yeres haddin' hinsult to hingerry," said Krabbe. The mayor then spoke. Of course what he said is immaterial; but the two members having complimented each other, his worship possibly thought right to do the same thing for himself, and he did it, to the considerable approbation of Krabbe, of whom the mayor had his page's clothes. The aldermen then spoke; but if it is needless to report the mayor's speech it would be absolute impertinence to report the flourishes emanating from these gentlemen.

So the addresses passed off with *clat*, though there were some distressing incidents connected with their delivery, even beyond the vexatious and choral interposition of the man Krabbe. It is said extremes meet, and political extremes sometimes prove the force of the proverb. Krabbe, the entire radical positively agreed in opposition with Bodderly the absolute conservative.

Bodderly was opposed to the two members because they professed liberalism (Lord Hetland was a liberal) and he was a conservative.

I confess candidly that I never saw any difference between Lord Hetland's liberalism and Mr. Bodderly's conservatism, but that weighs nothing in the decision of the matter. The members are liberals—irrespective of acts they are liberals. Just so. Very well, then Mr. Bodderly is a conservative without regard to anything but his party. Precisely so. Then clearly the two members and Mr. Bodderly are political enemies, irrespective of principles altogether, which, of course, have nothing whatever to do with the matter. Far be it from me to quarrel with the political division of these gentlemen. I only wonder Bodderly came down to the market house at all. As a conservative he must have known every word a liberal (quite irrespective of principle) could say must be an insult, and therefore his good sense had deserted him when he determined to attend the addresses.

It was very distressing to see Bodderly on one side pishing and pawing as every Tory chief was unscrupulously attacked, while on the other there was Krabbe insulting and geeticulating like a clown. Again, when our talking member paused for a reply the tossing and the chuck-farthing going on amongst the older specimens of our vulgar youths were very distressing to the ears; but in spite of all these drawbacks the addresses were certainly a great success.

The climax of Bodderly's disgust seemed reached by noting Lord George ride away with the mayor in the yellow machine, and marking that aristocrat talking as familiarly to the mayor as though he were his own father the earl.

"What! gone to Mr. Jefferson's to-night," said the Bodderly, when her liege lord told her of that departure from the market house. "Then Lord George will sup and eat with the Jeffersons."

Mrs. Bodderly spoke no more for many minutes, and then she rang the bell.

The nomination morning broke.

It was pouring wet weather. The streets were empty, and the roads looked very wide indeed.

Some error having taken place with regard to the hour of nomination, two aldermen, under a couple of umbrellas, stood near the closed door, and from this disadvantage looked out on the world.

The two aldermen represented Pilkington at the nomination for the present.

After an enormous loss of time the key of the market house was applied to the lock, and the hustings were brought to view.

Well, the Pilkingtonians being satisfied with the addresses, it was almost needless for them to attend the nomination, and so they showed their natural good sense by stopping away, and perhaps the circumstances of this nomination and election are unparalleled out of Pilkington. So calm, so placid, and so gentlemanly was Pilkington that actually beyond the principal actors, only five men (one dumb) three boys, and a little stray dog were the only witnesses of the election business.

The mayor, who was chairman, made his declaration, I believe, and then apologised for putting his hat on as he had got a cold, and his example was followed by all the assistants. The talking member made another grand speech, and when he this time paused for replies he was answered by the tapping of the rain drops as they came through the roof and rattled on the member's hat.

"If you return me," said the talking member, whereat quoth F. Krabbe, one of the five, "Oh, lord."

And the two members were returned handsomely.

How beautifully serene all the proceedings were! The members came, the members saw, the members conquered. Not one drop of electioneering beer was drunk, not one public-house was retained. No ribaldry, no vulgarity beyond Krabbe's did Pilkington offer at this general election. The gentlemen came and they were returned. Peace, O, beautiful peace, how exquisite, how simple, how ingenious art thou!

Meanwhile, away in that noisy manufacturing town to which I have referred, there were political fighting, political drunkenness, political bribery, and ultimately the winning member only got his seat by paying a whole hundred pounds to his last voter.

Within Pilkington not a hundred farthings were prostituted to bribery, as I have stated. The whole election bill for the two members did not come to £100, and yet there are people who call Pilkington a pocket borough, while absolutely the pocket is less drawn upon in our town than in any borough in the kingdom.

Such is the injustice of man.

The business over, the two members were whipped into Lord Hetland's carriage, while Lord George and the mayor walked away arm-in-arm, the weather having cleared up, to the great gratification of all Pilkington.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

STARTLING, TO SAY THE LEAST OF IT.

ALL Pilkington—that is everybody who was anybody—was electrified!

On the day after the election Mrs. Bodderly thought she would pay a visit to Miss Mac Flurry, so she donned her out-door clothing and soon honoured Miss Mac's knocker.

She knew the way to Miss Mac Flurry's studio and so went to it and tapped at the door.

Receiving a warm permission to enter, for Miss Mac admitted everybody—indeed, her "studio" was a kind of superior imitation of the "pump club," Miss Mac being the innocent handle—Mrs. Bodderly opened the door immediately, and bowed to Esther Jefferson, who was moved towards Mrs. Bodderly.

"How are you to-day, Miss Jefferson?"

"Quite well; and I hope you are better Mrs. Bodderly. I hear you have been ill."

"Thank you, I have frequent toothache. And pray how is your papa—in admirable health?"

"Quite well—except a cold."

"Ah! a sad and mortifying illness. Good morning, Miss Jefferson."

"Good morning," said plain everyday Esther Jefferson, and continued her everyday way.

"Me stars!" said Miss Mac Flurry as a greeting.

"What's the matter, Miss Mac Flurry—have you discovered a new colour?"

"Discover—Mrs. Bodderly—there's no end to discoveries—and wonderments—me stars!"

"My dear Miss Mac Flurry—the stars are above my understanding."

"Ma'm—'twould take your breath away."

"Who is it about?—what is it about Miss Mac Flurry?"

"First—Esther Jefferson."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Bodderly with frightfully abated interest, for the pathos of that double burial could not be expected to last for ever. The mayor (who had been re-elected) was still the same man, though he had lost his wife—the mayor's daughter still his daughter, though she had lost mother and lover.

"And Lord George," added Miss Mac Flurry.

"Indeed," said Mrs. Bodderly, sitting up in the chair Miss Mac had certainly not asked her to take.

"He did, ma'm—his lordship did."

"Did what, Miss Mac Flurry?"

"Sure she's a good girl, and a noble girl, and a fine girl."

"Who?" ejaculated Mrs. B., the reference to Lord George having entirely overthrown her *savoir faire*.

"And if he'd make her the wife she'd make him, they'd be a happy couple."

"Am I to infer—" Mrs. Bodderly said, when she was again stopped by Miss Mac Flurry.

"A noble girl. If her heart's in the grave, her soul's above."

"I am reduced to perplexity," said Mrs. Bodderly to things in general, rather than to the artist, who was ecstatically addressing her own conceptions.

"He'll never have such another chance, won't Lord George, and bedad I'll tell him so."

"Great Power," said Mrs. Bodderly, "am I given to understand that Lord George has actually proposed to Miss Jefferson?"

"It's me impression, Mrs. Bodderly, though we're on good terms, I've no right to tell ye what I have, but told is told, and I do hope, ma'am, ye'll not tell again; but not only did Lord George propose to Esther, but he proposed on his knees like a gentleman."

"Can I believe my sense?—and she—"

"Refused 'um, loike a noble lady as she is."

"Re-fus-ed a lord! Impossible!" said Mrs. Bodderly.

"Faith, a married woman can't accept a man."

"Married—Esther Jefferson! Yet more revelations Miss Mac Flurry!"

"Faith, ye know the 'ole hist'ry ma'am—she's wedded to Geoffrey Walters, an' indeed I've seen her sign her name Esther Walters, an' she'll never marry another man, not she, if 'twas fifty Lord Jarges in one."

"Re-fus-ed!" said Bodderly, rapidly nodding her head, "the world is inverted—the poles are tropical—refused his lordship. So she came to tell you of the circumstance."

"Sure yes, an' mightily have I kept her confidence; but then, ye'll not advertise me communication, Mrs. Bodderly; I am the poor girl's best friend, for you see I am not married, and when a poor girl's friends are wed they are not the same; new ties are tied wid 'em and their lives Mrs. Bodderly. Now Esther and I are both alone, for the mayor's just nobody, conversationally, and so we're naturally companions."

"Re-fus-ed!" again uttered Mrs. Bodderly, then she was struck with an idea. "Ah! why, Miss Herriot will be annihilated."

"H'what!"

"Why, Miss Herriot, I know, anticipated an offer from Lord George."

"Sure, she's not the first young lady disappointed in her hopes and affections."

"How she will feel it!"

"Bah!" said Mac Flurry, "she can't feel, wid no feelin' in her."

"Miss Mac Flurry, she's the most beautiful girl in the place."

"Beautiful is as beautiful does," said Miss Mac Flurry, and by this time being in a painting condition, she painted."

"Her father had better send her away."

"Faith, he can't do without her—she's the apple of his oie."

"Gertrude will fall into a consumption."

"Oh! it's Gertrude ye're talking off? I beg your pardon, 'twas Esther was in me mind and oie!"

"I must go to Miss Herriot at once!"

"Ye must?"

"Decidedly."

"Then pray be delicate."

"Miss Mac Flurry!"

"I mean gentle. Ye're a woman Mrs. Bodderly, and ye can't keep the secret, but don't be hard upon Lord George, and sure there's me hand!"

Mrs. Bodderly took the heartily proffered member, pressed it a little, and went to Mrs. Herriot's.

She arrived there about midday.

At midnight Pilkington had analysed the proposal and the rejection to its own satisfaction and in many modes.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE WINNY BUSINESS.

IT was a good sight to see the vicar and his wife seated by their fire-place in the old room which he had called his study and which was now a study of comfort.

The presence of a cheerful, healthy-spirited, and industrious woman had changed it and made it a house. I, the chronicler, actually detail what I have seen, for being one night on a visit to Mrs. Marken, that good old diffuse lady told me of the affair of her and Winny watching the poor vicar over the hedge, and indeed all the particulars which I have narrated. I was excessively interested in the communication, told during the administration of some of Mrs. Marken's unspeakable elder wine, and did not for a moment contemplate administering to my hostess the startling intelligence that I had learnt all the particulars with which she favoured me, and a good many more within twelve hours of their actual performances.

To tell the truth, I was so interested in Mrs. Marken's narrative that she added an appendix in the shape of the information that Winny so loved the memory of that night when she finally resolved to marry the minister, that she had actually been unable to place a curtain before the window through which she had so pitifully marked the solitary man. "And so," said Mrs. Marken, "if you are not of blind people the blindest, and of proud people the proudest, I will allow you to look through that very window; oh don't start," continued Mrs. Marken, proudly pluming herself, "my Winny is a woman who might live in a house with glass walls?"

So under the bargain that Mrs. Clovelly should know nothing about it, I agreed secretly to peer in upon Winny. I slipped into Mrs. C.'s room before we made a procession of three, counting the chair, and I saw that good housekeeper fast asleep. But for all that the little affair came to my ears within a hundred years of its achievement.

It was a beautiful sight to look upon that young mother, the little child, and the simple plain father. It seemed almost a sin to look upon that group—a new holy family, it appeared to me—a crime to steal a knowledge of this perfect bliss while the unconscious actors thought themselves unseen.

It was one of those feelings which make us feel our loneliness, and yet be kindly disposed, and sorrowfully happy. As I looked on the good father and his little family—as I looked upon the home within that quietly furnished and enviable room, the sighing of the wind was sweeter and yet more melancholy; my own heart still told its tale, but yet more gently, and high above, the quiet stars shone yet more benignantly.

As I gazed, and I vow to the reader I looked but during a few moments, for I dared not continue to keep my eyes upon this sacred room, I saw the minister lay down his book and make the room yet more bright by stirring the ruddy fire.

The child was lying on its mother's breast, as the bright glow became heightened throughout the room, and I saw the vicar stoop down and kiss his little child. Then he put his lips to the mother's face, and he smoothened the soft matronly-arranged hair.

I mention this intrusion of mine (with some hesitation I must confess, for I know some people will condemn me for the act), to show that I really do, you know, probe the very social heart of Pilkington. I know many of my readers have doubted the reality of my statements, saying that I could not have penetrated here, it was impossible I could have been behind the scene there. But I ask, if I had not stated the means by which I am enabled, fairly, to photograph Winny and her husband in their peaceful home, how could it have been believed that I ever witnessed that pure and perfect happiness?

And thus it is throughout the book. I could as easily show I was present at the commission of all the acts I narrate as I have shown that I saw my favourite's happy home; but if I were perpetually elucidating and proving, you would find Pilkington a hideous bore.

Therefore:

Whenever you doubt, pray you doubt but for a moment. I tell of what I have seen; I write that which I do know. See you, it



you have laughed once; if you have wept once while reading these printed lines, you yourself do evidence that I tell the truth, for as man is at least truthful to himself, that which moves him either to joy or grief must be truth itself.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

## CATASTROPHE.

MRS. MARKEN would often drop in upon Winny to that cup of tea she so dearly loved. On these occasions Mrs. M. had all the talking on her own side, and would be so emphatic, especially with regard to her god-son that she not only astounded the vicar but she actually alarmed her own entity.

One night Mrs. Marken "dropped" in with a vast quantity of needlework, worsted wrappers and a pair of clogs, which latter, with the aid of a good deal of rattle and supplementary sliding, she managed to deposit in a corner.

"Well," said she, coming into the room, "of all the cold, and of all the wretchedly raw nights I even came across, Winny, this is the coldest and the most wretchedly raw, Gabriel. Thank you," she continued, as the minister jumped up to "chair" Mrs. Marken—"when Clovelly opened the back door this morning—a most inconvenient door—it flies all over the step, and very frequently a stranger is stunned, she really thought it was the baker pressing his back against it for fun, and it wasn't, because it was the snow, and a yard and a half high, because she measured it with the birch broom, my dears, and altogether it really is the most astonishing and the most pitiful thing in the world, for, having a heart that can feel for another, I feel for outcasts and beggars—how is the dear "poppet."

Poppit was at that moment asleep, in spite of Mrs. Marken's fantasia on her clogs, and Winny said the best things of the child. Then Winny made a gesture to her mother to be silent, for Gabriel had sat down and was at his sermon again, poor fellow. He could not compose very rapidly; indeed, he always had to make one copy, and sometimes two. Even under those circumstances the sermons were not models of style. Gabriel Howard had plenty to say—especially since his happy marriage; but the grand misfortune was that he could not say it. His unfortunate style either betrayed him into bombast, or left him in the arid deserts of common-place. If the Rev. Mr. Howard tried the flowery style of writing his lucubrations read like an Irishman's, which was not to be endured in Pilkington, while if he went to Saxon his unlucky words read like children's primers. And yet somehow his sermons were good sermons—ennobling lessons, which made the worst of the Pilkingtonians better. Take any passage in them, and it was either very weak and poor, or very noisy and circumlocutory but take any sermon from beginning to end, and you come to the conclusion that here was a work full of common sense, gentleness, practical Christianity, and, as a consequence, nobility.

To continue, Mrs. Marken had worked away for full ten minutes in tremendous silence, each minute being more difficult to endure than the preceding, when Gabriel himself broke it by saying, "Winny, dear, and mother, how does this read?" Then over bear this in your mind—that that ought to be minds—then ever bear this in your minds, that from this utterly evil absolute good, either direct or indirect, must flow. The example of a proud, bad mother may result in a gentle, good son; a bad wife gone to her miserable account may leave behind her on this earth a husband who is far better by the misery he has endured while she lived than he would have been had the miserable match never taken place. I say all is for the best. Though we cannot follow the Divine will at all times, but be assured that whatever occurs—though it be a great catastrophe, from it must result good—not necessarily need that good result in us; for we are the people of His pasture, the sheep of His hands, and so He shall use us the one for the other. But I say, good must result from all evil. It is to God's dignity that he shall oppose with His greatest attribute all the sin and the wickedness, and the faults, and the miseries of this earthly world."

"Capital!" said Winny, while poor Mrs. Marken wiped her eyes.

"Well, I don't like the end of it," said Gabriel, setting his hair up on end, "there are four 'and's' in two lines—you know it never will do to have four 'and's' in two lines."

"Oh, Gabriel," said Winny (she had given up calling him Gaby), "Why do you not let your sermons rest as they come from your heart? I'm sure that would be the best way, and—"

Here a loud ring came at the door.

"Well," Mrs. Marken immediately remarked with the air of a woman who had been a long while making up her mind, but was quite sure she was right at last, "I may speak now, I suppose, and therefore I do say, that of all the troublesome and of all the vexatious bells on earth, yours is the most vexatious and the most troublesome."

"But, mother dear, what are bells made for if not to be rung?" urged Winny.

Mrs. Marken returned this expression, "Ah." And as she made the singularly lucid remark, the old housekeeper came to the door. She was still gruff—but she had become wonderfully ameliorated by Winny's tender presence.

"Well, Meg," said Winny—"what is it," and pray shut the door, for it is terribly cold."

"Mum—that's a woman wants summut, an' her sea parson gave her summut when her was here last about a twelvemonth back, and so her's coom aga-sin, and if him can't coom to her, her humbly hopes her may coom to be."

"Don't move, Gabriel—I will go—keep on writing," and Winny rose to go to the door, as she usually did when beggars stood upon the threshold. But the child suddenly waking, she naturally turned to its little cradle to hush it, and took no farther heed to stay Gabriel.

He rose, feeling in his waistcoat pocket with somewhat of a serious air as he did so, and with a heavy, measured step left the room, while Winny rocked the child backward and forward, and made that delightful thump—thump with the legs of the chair which all women, and most men, delight to hear.

A whole minute passed away.

Still the chair beat its homely sound—the little one lying quite hushed on the pure breast of its mother.

Then Meg, erst housekeeper, and now housemaid, came with wondering mouth into the room.

"I say, missus, her's made master turn pale—him's setting in the hall cheer with his 'ands on his fa-ace."

With some indefinite alarm Winny rose from her chair and made one step forward. As she did so her husband stood before her in the doorway.

He was very pale and as he stood nervously he buttoned and unbuttoned his coat.

"Winny—Winny," he cried loudly.

"Why, Gabriel," she replied, quickly giving the child to her mother; why, Gabriel, what ails you? Is it the poor people outside who have so affected you? Perhaps they have a little one and it is dying. Oh, let me go to the poor mother."

"No, Winny," he continued hoarsely; "do not leave the room." Then he turned his head, and she heard him say, "only a minute."

He came into the room and closed the door.

"Winny, sit down—mother, listen to me."

The two women looked affrightedly at the pale minister, but neither spoke a word.

"Winny, there was a collegian very many years ago, who was left to himself at Oxford, and who fell in love—or thought he did. He married, Winny—married to learn how much misery a bad woman may cause a man. At last she was drowned—or rather

the husband thought she was drowned. Nay, do not stare, Winny—I fear he was more glad at his own release than sorry for that swift death in the midst of sin. For many, many weary years he lived alone in the world. At last he met a gentle woman whose pity for him grew to love. He wedded her—oh, Winny, in all honesty—in all sincerity. She bore him one dear child, and then—"

"And then, my Gabriel," said Winny, who had turned very pale, and who had shivered several times.

"Then the first wife came back, and the poor wretch knew of how much harm he had most unwittingly been guilty; knew he had withered a woman's life, and branded an innocent child with shame."

It seems a merciful beneficence given to us by Providence that after the first part of a great misfortune all that follows shall be endured in a dull, painless manner, which, by its apathy, saves our reason.

But a few minutes before the vicar had spoken Winny had been his loving happy wife; now she was a social outcast—a poor woman to be pitied, and received with half-respect. For she knew of whom the minister's tale was told. The pale face, the suffocated voice heralded the truth.

"Not guilty, Gabriel," she said, lowly, and turning towards him; "not guilty, Gabriel. And you have not shamed me. Oh, my child, my child!" she cried, and flung herself down by the side of the poor placid little creature.

"Why do you not say our child, Winny?"

She turned and looked at him, not reproachfully, but as though he was a long way off, and each moment drifting away from her. It was all her answer, except quietly putting her hands about her temples.

As the poor ruined lady thus knelt in mute despair, the door was pushed open, and past its threshold came a flaunting woman, dressed daintily, a sufficient evidence of her bankruptcy in self-respect, for only the most miserable of women dress daintily.

"Well, you're looking it very fine, you are here. So you thought it was me was drowned, eh? Why it was sister Liz; and she'd enough to drown herself for, I can tell you. So thee took her or me because of the gown, eh? Why she bought it of me for her own wedding-gown. Poor Liz! when I left her waiting on the bridge I little thought what it 'ud come to. And pray, who are you, ma'am?"

What a difference there was between these two women. They did not appear to belong to the same creation—one upon her knees, her young head hidden in her hands, the other briding in her shawl, and tossing her head.

As for the vicar, he had turned away, and stood rocking to and fro, to and fro, in an agony of grief.

"Well, this is a welcome anyhow," said the woman, "after eighteen years' separation. Parson, I couldn't have known you I don't think, if your woman hadn't told me your name. 'Well, ma'm, pray who are you?'"

These words were again addressed to Winny, who rising, turned towards the woman, and bestowed upon her one of those calm, unutterable looks of disgust which pure women only allow to overspread their features when they are outraged beyond all human endurance.

The next moment the child wailed, and then the attention of the woman was for the first time drawn towards the hapless little fellow. With a terrible shout she bounded forward.

"What yourn—and his! Then we know what you are now! Ho, ho, the parson can be as bad as other men."

For a second time Winny looked at this unplaceable destroyer of the quiet happy home she and Gabriel had formed, but hers was no more the expression of horror—it was a pitying look, as though the creature was rather defeated than victorious.

She took up her little scathed child, and with the innocent burden in her arms she went gently to the man she had called husband for more than twelve happy months, and, stooping her head, kissed him.

He shrank from the benignity of her blessing as though unworthy to be forgiven.

She said not one word to him. No word could aid her, or help the man she must now leave.

"Come, mother," she said, "let us go—home."

The poor widow lady had sat mute and frightened, but now, hearing her daughter's voice, she started from her chair, and, casting upon the intruding woman a similar look to that with which Winny had first bidden the woman know herself, she followed her daughter from the room helplessly and vaguely.

Out amidst the snow went the two forlorn, desolate women, leaving the vicar still rocking himself, and the woman still bridling and plucking at her ragged shawl.

An hour after, the poor lady Winny was creeping from her mother's house to the hedge over which she had looked in her maiden days to mark the minister in his lonely study.

Yet once more her weeping eyes saw the interior of that room.

The woman was gone.

Again the place had its old desolate appearance, for the evidences of womanly occupation were but mockeries. The minister sat in his chair near the stove in which no fire remained; the lamp was low; and the leaves of the sermon he had been writing lay scattered upon the floor.

He was not weeping, but his eyes were set in that hopeless stare which is far more terrible to witness than the most poignant grief. His face was towards the window, but he could not mark Winny's hand stretched towards him; did not hear her exclamation, "Oh, poor fellow; poor, lonely, deserted fellow!"

That was thy cry, oh Winny. But little selfishness was thine. No sound of complaint didst thou utter; no lamentation that thy young life was blighted. Thy gentle cry was, "Oh, poor fellow; poor, lonely, deserted fellow!"

Was the sermon true? Was all for the best? Could great good result from such a wreck as this? Oh heavily, heavily was this couple bowed down. Could they hope? Could good result from this great evil?

(To be continued.)

**FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday an inquest was held at Stainton, near Penrith, upon the body of Elizabeth Slee, a girl of thirteen, who had been accidentally shot by a boy, named Joseph Atkinson, her cousin. The girl was sitting in her mother's house, nursing a child, when her cousin took down a gun from the ceiling; but, being ignorant that it was loaded, he began to sport with it, and then it went off, and shot his relative in the head. She was attended by Dr. Anderson, but she only survived the accident three hours. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, and the boy was cautioned how he handled firearms in future.

**SUDDEN DEATHS.**—On Saturday Mr. Thomas Hugh Markham, the revising barrister for North Lincolnshire, held his court at Gainsborough. Having returned to his hotel, he was writing a cheque, when he was suddenly attacked by apoplexy. Medical aid was promptly in attendance, and deceased appeared to be better, but the medical man had not left the house before he was recalled. On returning to the chamber he found Mr. Markham dead. Captain Barret, a magistrate for the county of Somerset, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning last. The deceased gentleman resided at Moredon-house, North Curry, near Taunton, and the day previous to his death was at Taunton market, apparently in his usual good health. He was about fifty years of age, greatly respected, and had he survived his sister, Mrs. Scott Gould, he would have been one of the wealthiest men in the county.

**THE STATE OF THE BELGIAN HEIR.**—The latest reports concerning the health of the Prince Royal of Belgium are not reassuring. The bulletin issued yesterday stated that his royal highness had enjoyed very little rest on the previous night.

Colonel Stopford Blair died at Hastings on Sunday in his eighty-first year. He entered the Royal Artillery as second lieutenant September 15, 1804. He served in the expedition to South America in 1807-8, and was engaged in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

**SHOCKING DISCOVERY.**—On Tuesday morning an old man was discovered dead and in a state of decomposition upon a heap of rag and rubbish in an outhouse of some premises in Red Lion-court, Brick lane, Spitalfields. It appears that he had for some years past been living in the wretched shed in which he was found, and for which he paid 1s. 6d. a week rent. He got his living by selling papers in the street, but his name is unknown to the people of the neighbourhood.

**ALARM OF FIRE AT GUILDHALL.**—About three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon an alarm of fire was raised at Guildhall. One of the workmen repairing the hall-keeper's house was warming some size and turpentine in a room beneath No. 1 Committee-room, when it boiled over, and the flame spread over the room. The aid of the hydrants, of which there are three in the yards, was immediately sought, but it was found that only one had the hose attached, and no one knew where to find the key to turn on the water. Some water was, however, obtained from a pump in Basinghall-street, and the fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

**AN UNCLAIMED BEQUEST TO THE CITY DEBTORS.**—Captain William John Williams, in his evidence before the royal commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the corporation of London, in November, 1853 (question 2438), stated that there were many bequests in the city of London, of very ancient date, left for the benefit of prisoners, which might be recovered by inquiry. He mentions one case as left for distribution by the authorities of Christ's Hospital, where there is an unclaimed bequest of 10s. 6d. for preaching a sermon to the City debtors on Easter-day. This "has not been inquired for," he states, "for 28 years, and the officers of Christ's Hospital hardly know what to do with the money."—*The City Press.*

**NEW BARONETCY.**—It is announced that a baronetcy is to be conferred on Mr. Charles Mills, in recognition of his forty-six years' service in the home administration of India. Mr. Mills was elected a director of the East India Company as far back as 1822, and through the various changes which have since occurred he has remained a member of the home government. He now retires from the Indian Council; and amongst the names mentioned in connexion with the office are those of Sir F. Halliday, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal under Lords Dalhousie and Canning; and of Sir H. Harrington, one of the Knights of the Star of India.

**THE MILLWALL SHIELD.**—The Millwall shield, after having previously withstood fourteen rounds from the 9-inch and 10-inch guns without any serious damage to its interior side, was attacked on Tuesday at Shoeburyness by the 12-inch gun at seventy yards, with battering charges of 74lb. of powder. The tremendous 600-pounder Palliser shot was stopped dead, embedded twenty-two inches in the iron and backing of the shield, although the whole structure was driven back at one blow, despite the strong piling by which it was secured, a distance of six feet. It will be remembered that the Gibraltar shield was destroyed in ten rounds from the 9-inch gun.

**THE TRIALS OF RACHEL.**—The trial of Madame Rachel has occupied several days this week at the Central Criminal Court. The entire sitting was on Tuesday occupied by the cross-examination of Mrs. Borradaile, and this process extended over six hours. A great number of letters, in addition to those read at the former trial, were read and commented on, the prosecutrix declaring that Madame Rachel dictated everything she wrote. As on the previous day, Mrs. Borradaile expressed doubts whether she had written many of the letters handed to her by the counsel for the defence.

**THE NEW PARLIAMENT.**—The Central Chamber of Agriculture are about to issue a manifesto for the consideration of candidates for seats in the new parliament. It commences with the question of providing a separate market for foreign cattle in the metropolis, which is asserted to be indispensable as a safeguard against foreign disease. It further points out a necessity for sanitary regulations relating to the home trade in animals, of a revision of civil taxation, of county financial boards for the management of county expenditure, of the remission of the malt tax, of an alteration in the turnpike system, and of a judicious measure of education for the agricultural districts.

**THE HEALTH OF LONDON.**—The report on the health of London is again favourable. The return of the Registrar-General shows that last week the rate of mortality in the metropolis was 20 per 1,000. A lower rate prevailed in one town only out of the number from which health reports are regularly received, and that was in Bristol, where it was 19 per 1,000. In London, 2,080 births and 1,220 deaths were registered, the former being an excess of 16 over the average, and the latter falling short of the estimated number by 32. There were 86 deaths from diarrhoea, and an infant five days' old died from choleraic diarrhoea. One death from sunstroke, and another from typhoid fever, through sun exposure, were reported. The mean temperature of the week was 57.1. The highest day reading was 69.3, on Wednesday last; the lowest at night, 46.5. The entire range of temperature in the week was, therefore, 22.8 degrees.

**MR. GLADSTONE AND THE VICAR OF LEAMINGTON.**—The Rev. John Craig, Vicar of Leamington, publishes in the *Leamington Chronicle* of Saturday two long letters he has addressed to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone with the view of getting from that gentleman a pledge that he will propose the removal of all state clerical disabilities, so that the clergy shall be eligible as members of parliament. To a former letter from the rev. gentleman, Mr. Gladstone replied, "I shall not fail to give the subject of your letter a careful attention when it comes before parliament; but I fear I cannot offer any further pledge." To the Vicar's letter of Sept. 12, Mr. W. H. Gladstone replies, "Hawarden Castle, Chester, Sept. 15, 1868.—Rev. Sir,—My father desires me to acknowledge the favour of your letter of the 12th, and to say in reply, that on referring to his public declarations in the House of Commons you will find them perfectly explicit, and, he believes, satisfactory to you, as you will see, to enter into separate explanations, which might lead to misunderstandings."

**STEAM IN THE DOCK WAREHOUSES.**—The enormous value of the property stored in the bonded warehouses—in one block in Cutler-street, Houndsditch, there is raw silk worth five millions of money—has hitherto forced the insurance offices preemptorily to forbid the use in them of steampower for the performance of the large amount of labour which has every day to be done; this state of things, however, is coming to an end. The ingenuity of Mr. Arthur Jackson has devised a mode of using gas for heating the furnaces of boilers, and from henceforth the prohibition against steam may be regarded as withdrawn. The first of Mr. Jackson's patent boilers has been completed at Cutler-street. It is of 1-horse power, and is nearly three feet in diameter. It is placed in a small house on a level with the top floor between the A and B warehouses; beneath the furnace, containing a series of burners, which, when alighted, will raise steam to 60lbs., from cold water, in 25 minutes. When the required point has been reached one or two burners will suffice to keep the pressure gauge stationary until power is wanted, and then, at a moment's notice, the furnace can be fully kindled, and the engine set in motion.



# **SOUTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**

On Monday evening a crowded public meeting was held in the Borough-road Congregational Chapel as an inaugural meeting of the winter season at the Lambeth Baths, and in furtherance of the proposed Industrial Exhibition for South London, to be held at the baths early in the ensuing year. Mr. Thos. Hughes, M.P., occupied the chair. Mr. G. M. Murphy opened the proceedings by reading the programme for the coming season at the Lambeth Baths, which, in addition to the usual proceedings, includes a series of lectures on the application of science to the requirements of daily life to be illustrated by models, diagrams, and specimens, lent by Mr. Twining, from the Twickenham Museum, and in connection with which prizes were to be given to working men. In March next it was also intended to hold an Industrial Exhibition on a large and improved scale, which would be under the direct patronage of Lord Shaftesbury, the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Bright, M.P. Mr. Layard, M.P., and other gentlemen, with Mr. S. Morley, as president, and under whose auspices the Lambeth Baths were to be opened. The name of Mr. Morley was received with loud cheers. Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., said he had listened with great interest to the programme read by Mr. Murphy, especially that portion relating to the proposed exhibition. He strongly approved of these industrial exhibitions as instructing working men in what was called technical education. He was of opinion that working men who exhibited on these occasions should confine themselves to the production of articles in their own special handicraft, by which their capabilities as workmen would be improved. A resolution approving of the proposed exhibition, and pledging the meeting to support it, was carried unanimously. A resolution was then adopted, thanking Mr. Samuel Morley for his liberality, by which the Lambeth Bath season was kept up, and Mr. Hughes for presiding on the occasion, after which the meeting separated.



A SPANISH NOBLEMAN.—FROM A PICTURE BY GUIDO.

## **ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN ENGLAND.**

The members of the new Embassy which the Emperor of China has sent to the United States and Europe, left New York on the 9th inst., in the Cunard royal mail steamer Java, which arrived in the Mersey at noon on Saturday last. The Chief Ambassador is an American by birth. Attached to the Embassy are two other Europeans, one a Frenchman and the other an Irishman. The remaining personnel of the Embassy consists of two Chinese associate ministers, six student interpreters, a Chinese doctor, and seventeen servants. The Chief Ambassador is the Hon. Anson Burlingame, whose Chinese name and title is Poo-chen, Chin-chi-choou-jen-tachen, which literally means Burlingame Anson, minister of heavy responsibility. He was born in the State of New York, in 1822. He was appointed by President Lincoln Ambassador to Austria, but as some objection was made to him by the Austrian government, he was subsequently appointed minister to China, in which capacity he arrived at Peking in 1861. In 1867, at the request of the Chinese government, he agreed to enter their service as ambassador to the treaty powers. Associated with Mr. Burlingame are Mr. John M. Leavy Brown (Bo-choon-an) an Irishman, born near Belfast, 1836, who acts as First Secretary. The Second Secretary is M. Emile Deschamps (De-Chan), a Frenchman, born in Paris in 1839. As to the Chinese envoys, the "first Associate Minister" is Chih-u-Kana or Chih Tjaen, who was born in Peking, 1819. He is a Manchoo Tartar, enrolled in the Hiang-lan-chee Manchoo, or bordered blue banner of the first Manchurian division. He holds a high position at Peking, and has obtained high honours both in the military and civil services. He is described as of small stature, and weighing only 130 lbs. The second Associate Minister is Sun-Chis-Chung, or Sun Tjan; he is a natural Chinese, and was born at Souchow, in 1823. He also is described as a great scholar, a clever and successful soldier, and a first-rate diplomatist. Of the student interpreters two speak English, two French, and two Russian. The names of the English interpreters are Funglas-Yeh and Teh-lao-Yeh, both natives of Peking, and both of Tartar descent. There are also two writers or scribes, named Ching and Kong. The Embassy arrived at San Francisco in February last, and thence, via Panama, they visited Washington, Boston, New York, Niagara, &c., being received everywhere with great distinction and ceremony, their movements being very fully recorded in the American papers. The Java, on entering the

Mersey on Saturday, with the Chinese ensign at the fore, at once proceeded to the Canada Dock and landed her passengers, so that but few persons were present to welcome the "distinguished strangers." They at once entered a private omnibus and some other vehicles provided for them, and drove off to the Washington Hotel, where their arrival created a great sensation. After partaking of dinner and resting for an hour or two, the members of the embassy left Lime-street station for London, where they are expected to remain for some two or three months. During their stay in the metropolis they will reside at the Grosvenor Hotel, but they will probably visit several of the largest towns in the provinces before they pass over to the continent.

**FATAL ACCIDENT IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.**—A painful accident, resulting in the almost instantaneous death of Mr. Tyrrell, a foreman of works, occurred in Portsmouth dockyard on Saturday morning last. The deceased was proceeding down the well-hole of the hydraulic engine when his foot slipped off one of the iron bars which are used as steps, and he fell to the bottom with considerable force, a distance of about fifteen feet. His head came in contact with the remaining bars in the descent, and falling across a pump he ruptured his liver, and sustained a compound fracture of the skull. Mr. Tyrrell was removed to the hospital, but died almost immediately after his admission, the immediate cause of death being the injuries to the liver. The deceased was sixty years of age and was much respected.

**GROSS OUTRAGE ON A LADY IN A CAB.**—At the Liverpool County Magistrates' Court, on Saturday, three men, named Moore, a cab driver; Cooper, baker; and Reynolds, were charged with a gross and criminal assault upon a lady named Mrs. Yaxley, the wife of a master mariner. On the night of Wednesday, the 7th inst., Mrs. Yaxley, being taken ill in the street, engaged Moore's cab to take her home. Reynolds and Cooper subsequently got into the cab, which was driven away towards West Derby. The prisoners then brutally assaulted Mrs. Yaxley, and left her in the road half dead, and her clothes saturated with blood. She was found by a gentleman named Bullock, who took her to her own house, where she was for several days confined to her bed. The magistrates on Saturday sent all the prisoners for trial at the assizes, and characterised the case as the most infamous that had ever been brought before them.

and proceeded to stroke the reptile down the back. Instead of becoming quiet as he had anticipated, the snake became more incensed—erected its neck, and darting forward bit him on the finger. Mr. Davis at once closed the box, and, knowing the dangerous character of the viper's venom, he took the precaution to make an incision into the part of the finger where the bite had taken effect and to suck the wound, in the hope thereby of extracting the poison before the absorbent vessels had time to take it up. Notwithstanding this precaution, the poisonous effects of the bite soon began to show themselves. First the hand, and then the arm began to grow irritable and to swell; then the whole system became affected, and in the course of a very short time the unfortunate gentleman was in a state of great agony and suffering. Medical assistance was invoked, and the surgeon of the works attended and applied the remedies which he thought most likely to counteract the effects of the virulent poison. For a time Mr. Davis was so ill that it was feared that his injuries must terminate fatally. He has, however, since rallied under the treatment to which he has been subjected by his medical adviser, and it is hoped that all danger is now over. In all probability the injured gentleman owed his only chance of recovery to the prompt measures he adopted in order to abstract the poisonous matter. Had he permitted the whole of it to become absorbed into his system, it is believed that death must have resulted.

**THE IRISH CHURCH IN 1823.**—At a vestry meeting held at Cork, on Friday last, the mayor of the city stated that the Rev. James Mearns, the vicar of the parish, but who had not visited it for the last six years, possessed no less than fifteen vicarages, three rectories, one prebendary, a glebe house with 40 acres of land, and two or three churches!—*Lancet*, Oct. 19, 1823.

**THE GRAND JURY.**—One of the modes by which attendance on a grand jury is evaded was exposed at the Old Bailey on Monday. Several notices which had been sent by post were returned, with the notification that the persons to whom they were addressed refused to receive them. The Post-office authorities had thus no alternative but to send the rejected summonses back to the sheriff. In this way the object of the act of parliament, which sanctioned the sending of these notices through the post, was defeated.

## **THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE CAPE.**

THE *Cape Standard* (August 19) gives the following particulars of the last illness of the late Sir W. Hodges, Chief Justice of the Cape Colony:—

"Sir William had been slightly unwell at the beginning of last week, and was unable to take his seat in court, but the public—and, we believe, his family—had no idea that his illness was of a serious nature, or that any danger was to be apprehended. During Saturday night, however, and Sunday, the symptoms became more decided in their character; and early on Monday morning the illness terminated in death. The direct cause of death was congestion of the lungs, aggravated by general physical weakness. The late Chief Justice was the eldest son of W. Hodges, Esq., of Weymouth, Dorsetshire, and was born in 1808. He was called to the bar in 1833, and joined the Western Circuit, where he enjoyed a fair practice, and some years afterwards was appointed Recorder of Poole. His chief contribution to legal literature was a well-known work on railway law. In 1857 he accepted the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope. Both in this position and in that of President of the Legislative Council, Sir Wm. Hodges succeeded in winning the regard and esteem of all those with whom he came in contact."

## **SINGULAR ACCIDENT.**

An accident of a very extraordinary character has just occurred at Ebbw Vale, South Wales. Some time ago Mr. Davis, a chemist and druggist carrying on business in that town, became possessed of a viper, and forming the idea that he would be able to tame it, he placed it in a box, kept it as a pet, and became much attached to it. He was in the habit of feeding it and talking to it, and apprehended no danger from it. On Friday last the creature became very much excited by some cause, and showed a great deal of irritation. Mr. Davis was under the belief that he would be able to soothe it, and with a feeling, as the result showed, of over-confidence, he put his hand into the box,



## THE HARBOUR OF VILAFRANCA.

A few years ago this harbour was ceded to Russia by Sardinia for the establishment of a depot for provisions, &c., for the Russian Steam Navigation Company on the direct service to Smyrna, Alexandria, and Syria. The cession, however, is revocable. Villafrañca is situated at the extremity of a bay formed on the east of Mounts Alban and Baron, and on the west of the little peninsula of St. Hospice. The bay is admirably sheltered, and a strong squadron could anchor there with safety. From the bay the appearance of the white houses rising from the blue of the Mediterranean is exceedingly striking and picturesque.

## TRANSFER OF THE TELEGRAPHS.

WHEN the Electric Telegraphs Bill, which was passed last session comes into operation, and the telegraph wires in the United Kingdom are acquired by the government, the system by which telegraphic news has hitherto been supplied, and is at present supplied, to the press, to newsmen, to clubs, and other places, will of necessity come to an end. The Post-office will transmit news, but manifestly could not properly collect news. The function of supplying news will therefore in the future devolve on the press itself—a much more natural and desirable arrangement, and one from which both the public and the press will derive very important advantages. In timely preparation for the change, the proprietors of the Irish, the Scotch, and the English provincial newspapers have formed an association for the purpose of collecting and supplying every kind of intelligence that comes under the head of "news," and have made arrangements with the Post-office for the telegraphic transmission. A company has been

the press will have, as it ought to have, proper control over its sources of information, and will be relieved from connexion with a system conducted for profit, and of the efficiency of which a great deal of complaint has been made, not without some show of reason. The association is open to the proprietors of every newspaper in the kingdom requiring to be supplied with news. The secretaries of news-rooms, chambers of commerce, clubs, &c., will be furnished with all needful information on application at the temporary offices of the association.

## RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH THE EASTERN SUBURBS.

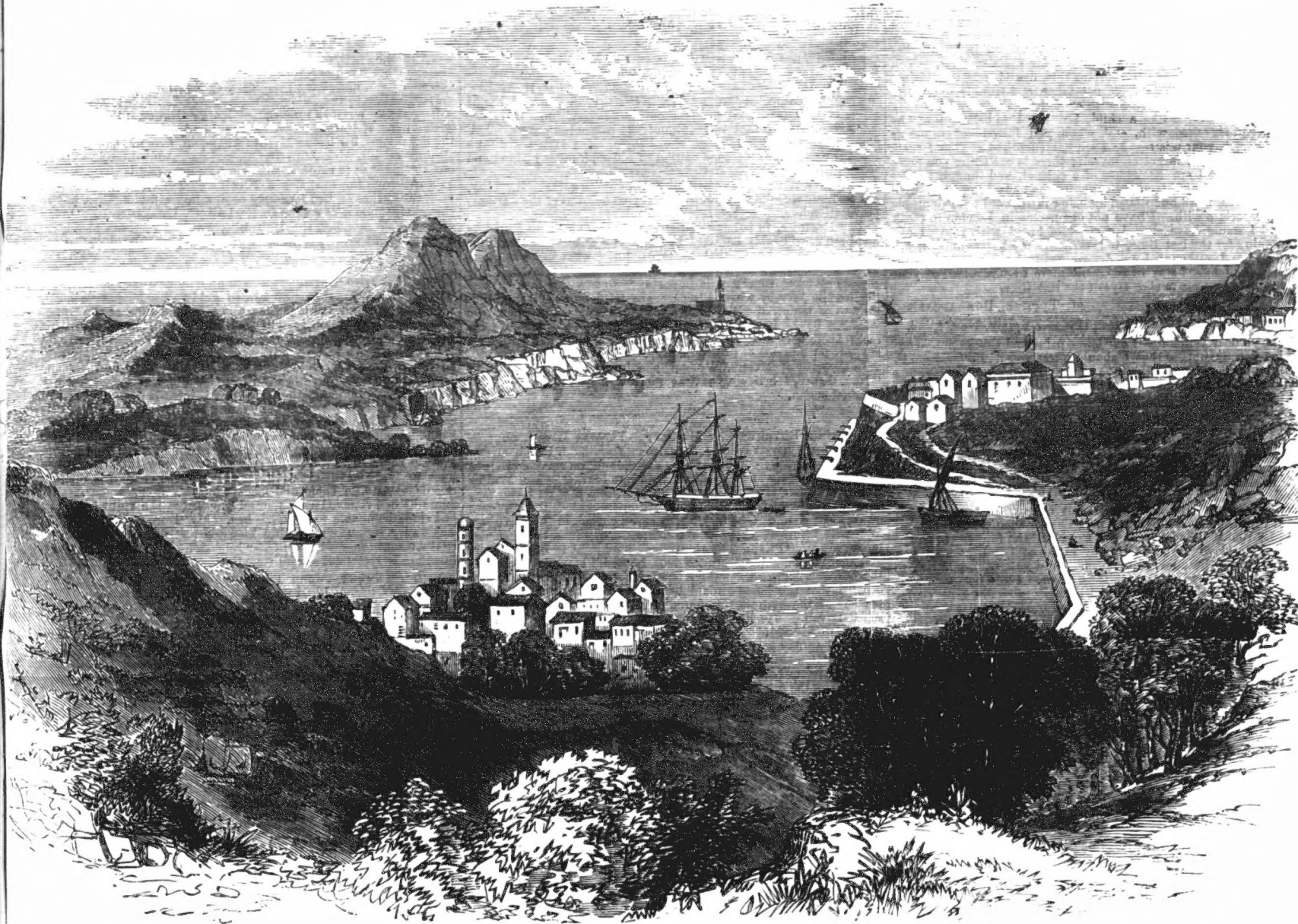
A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Plaistow and neighbouring districts was held on Monday evening at the Drill-room, Plaistow, for the purpose of securing increased railway accommodation between that neighbourhood and the City. The Rev. Mr. Scott took the chair, and adverted to the fact that there were a number of empty houses in the district, and it was suggested that if greater facilities were offered to travel on the railway which passed through the town, it would tend much to get these dwellings inhabited, and so promote the interests not only of the railway company, but the comfort of a large number of people and the trade of the place. It was most desirable that reasonable accommodation should be afforded the working classes to reach their field of employment, and with a view of meeting the present want it was urged that an earlier train should be run in the morning to Fenchurch-street. Mr. Smith next addressed the meeting, and pointed out the disadvantages under which the working men living in that neighbourhood laboured, the first train in the morning not running to town until 7.25. If the labouring man could

## THE EARTHQUAKE AT CALLAO.

THE following letters give a harrowing description of the first shocks of the earthquake at Callao:—

CALLAO, Thursday, August 13, 1868.

This evening, just as I was about mailing this letter for the steamer of to-morrow morning, at about five o'clock, the three most terrible and alarming shocks of an earthquake which have visited Callao in seven years were made manifest. For full five minutes, the heavy, rolling, rumbling shock continued, rocking the furniture, and even the houses themselves, with such violence that persons could hardly keep their feet, and an instantaneous rush was made for the street. Here the sight beggared description. All the affrighted people kneeling and praying in the open street, crossing themselves, and falling in deep swoons full length on the pavement; old women kneeling with both arms upraised, screaming and crying, the great bell of Santa Rosa Church tolling and tolling, while the terrified people fled in crowds within the sacred enclosure, and the great steeples swayed and cracked as if every moment it would fall upon and crush the affrighted masses. As far as the eye could see down the long, narrow street, the very street itself rose and fell in long billowy undulations, while out in the bay, the ships tossed up and down under the violence of the tremendous internal jar. While I write thousands of the poor ignorant natives, Cholos, &c., are on foot and walking with all speed up to Lima, and the cars are so packed with human beings that a special train has been put on to accommodate those fleeing to Lima. The reason of this is the absurd rumour that the sea is coming in, and hundreds of people stand upon the mole, watching the ebb and flow of the tide, and insisting in their fear that the sea is rising and coming in. As Callao of old was destroyed, not by the ground opening, but by the sea uprising like a



THE HARBOUR OF VILAFRANCA.

formed, on the limited liability principle, already supported by a great majority of the proprietors of the principal daily and weekly journals, and the articles of the "Press Association" have been drawn out, and, after very careful consideration at successive conferences of members of the press, have now been made ready for registration. The "Press Association" will not be carried on with a view to profit. The mutual principle has been adopted. Neither interest nor dividend will be received by the shareholders, and the object of the association will be to furnish the fullest extent of news, of the best possible quality, at the lowest possible cost. Newspapers, clubs, hotels, and private persons requiring news of any special class—commercial, sporting, or otherwise—will be supplied at fixed rates, duly proportionate to the cost. In fact, the "Press Association" proposes to undertake the news supply of the United Kingdom at large, both for the press and the public, and will have an organisation so extensive and so complete as to enable it satisfactorily to meet every requirement. It is confidently expected that the resources which the "Press Association" will have at command through its special connexions, will enable it to effect a very marked improvement in the news system of the country. Instead of being limited to the great centres of population, the extended ramifications of the government system of wires will enable the company to furnish news to any town or to any newspaper where the latest intelligence is required. A most influential meeting of newspaper proprietors has just been held in Manchester. Before the telegraph lines pass into the hands of the Postmaster-General, all the preparations of the "Press Association" will have been completed, and the association will be ready to commence operations at a day's notice. It is confidently anticipated that great advantages will result from the new organization—that the public will be supplied with better arranged and earlier news, and that

travel by the Tilbury line as on some of the other railways, and arrive in London in time to commence work at the usual hour, it would prove a great boon to the hard-working community. Mr. Lither then gave some details of an interview which a deputation of the inhabitants had had with Mr. Louth, the manager of the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway Company, in the hope of securing an earlier train to the City for the working classes, and the stopping of more trains at Plaistow in the course of the day. Mr. Louth informed them that the present traffic would not justify the running of an earlier train, and that they were asking him to put his hands into his employers' pockets to assist the deputation in letting their houses and selling their land. If, however, the inhabitants would guarantee £15 a week he would start an early train. After some discussion he also undertook not to withdraw for the present the 7.25 train. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Worth and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a resolution to the effect that the district be canvassed, with a view of ascertaining how many persons would travel by an early train, and that the manager of the railway company be requested to grant return tickets at the rate of 8s. a month, was adopted. Another resolution urging the expediency of running early trains to meet the requirements of the working-class was passed.

"LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR."—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer or Dressing never fails to quickly restore grey or faded hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large bottles, price six shillings. Sold by chemists and perfumers.—Depôt, 266, High Holborn, London.—[ADVT.]

mighty mountain and overwhelming the place and people, so the horror and fright among the people is the second engulfing of the sea. Had the shock been as severe as it was protracted and incessant, every building in Callao must have been toppled down. The weather has been very cloudy the past few days, and the earthquake that has just shaken the solid earth, (and the nerves as well) of Callao, is the most terrible one that has visited the place in seven years, and never one of such long continuance.

CALLAO, Friday, 9 a.m., August 14, 1868.

Last night was the most fearful night of horrors that Peru has ever known. The sea was rising until midnight, and actually came in 50 feet over the mole, and submerged all the lower floors of the stores and buildings on the streets nearest the water. Ships lying at anchor broke their moorings and drifted into each other. The American man-of-war Powhattan, lying here, was run into by a ship, breaking the iron jib-boom of the Powhattan, and the Powhattan, as well as all the Peruvian men-of-war lying here, steamed up and went away out to sea. There seemed to be a regular under-current of whirlpool, so that ships went whirling round and round! Thousands of people walked the streets all night, and this morning the stores are closed, and Callao seems deserted. A feeling of terror prevails that this may be a second St. Thomas affair; and if there should be another earthquake to-day, affairs would look dangerous. Ships are torn and battered, and the sea at the present writing boils and bubbles like a great whirlpool. Things look doubtful.

I write this as the mail closes, and have only a moment.

Mr. J. L. Toole began a short series of performances at the theatre in Belfast on Monday. Mr. Toole has been recently appearing in Dublin and Cork to crowded houses.



## A BATCH OF LETTERS IN THE RACHEL CASE.

7, George-street, Hanover-square, Sept. 29.

My own dear William.—I am very much surprised and annoyed at what you say about Madame Rachel's impertinence. She had no right to demand of you any explanation, or order you to return me my property and send them to my lodgings. I never authorised Madame Rachel or Mr. Haynes to take any such liberty with you. When Madame Rachel told me to-day what she had said to you, in return I told her it was a great liberty for her to interfere between us; that you were not accountable to any one but myself for my money or anything else belonging to me. Do not fear, my love, that Mr. Haynes will ask you any questions as regards our private affairs. I am sure, if he did, you would not answer him, as it is not my wish that you should do so. You can come with me to Grindlay's on Monday, between one and two o'clock. Send me word what time will suit you best. And now, my own darling, I hope you will not give me any further cause to fret and grieve, for if you keep your promise with me on Monday night, and tear yourself away from the little lady with the golden hair—which Rachel says any lady can obtain for two guineas—I promise you never to refer to the past.—With my fondest love—and, indeed, my dear, you do not know what a pain I have in my face all the time I have been writing—believe me, your affectionate loving

MARY TUCKER BORRADAILE.  
7, George-street, Hanover-square, Oct. 6.

My dear William.—I am sorry you are ill. Indeed, I am myself very far from being well. One of your kind friends has informed me, and one of your bosom companions, that you have been and are now keeping a woman, and with my money. There is no consolation. What you have you are welcome to, but allow me to assure you that I shall not be duped any longer by you or by any one belonging to you. Not one member of my family will hold any communication with me for forming, as they say, such a degrading connexion. When I receive a letter from my daughter it is full of insults, and it is well known in Pembroke-shire that I have been living with you for some months. You cannot be, and I am not surprised at this, considering the life we have been leading. You have not taken any trouble to connect our affairs, and I have been foolish enough to allow you to be my master, and lead me like a child, but am I to believe that the woman you travelled with, and whom you introduced to me as your sister, is your mistress? I am not surprised at your forgetting me, as I have forgotten myself; there is one thing you must remember, that I am the widow of a colonel, and though I have degraded myself and family by having had anything to do with you, I am still more humiliated by being introduced to such people as you associate with. I have not one person in London to speak to, and I would have shared a crust of bread with you. I ask you again, for the last time, to return me my letters and all my property, and although I am determined to have my letters returned, the longer I stay in town the more I am involved on your account.—Allow me to sign myself the last time,

M. TUCKER, BORRADAILE.  
7, George-street, Hanover-square, Nov. 4, '66.

My own dear William.—Your letter pains and shocks me. What has led you to suppose that I should press you? So far from it, had you been present at the interview at Haynes' on Friday, you would have seen me such an unkind letter. It is cruel of you—I who have gone through so much for you. It was Rachel who did what she had no business to do. She told Mr. Haynes that you had all my money, which was no secret; and in consequence of my having given her authority to do so, she showed it to him; and what could I say?—what could I do? Mr. Haynes agreed with Rachel that what had been done had been sanctioned by myself. Rachel and myself had a terrible quarrel, but we are now friends. She has promised to place all the accounts before Mr. Haynes, and will ask him to settle all accounts between myself and Rachel, and he can arrange much better than we can. Rachel told him that you had the money I had in the funds. I do not wish you to leave England without me, and I feel assured you could not be so heartless as to do so. I did ask for my letters to be returned; and what then, it is no crime. I did not wish that vile woman to read my letters, and I think you are still corresponding with her; if so, it is cruel, but indeed I trust that you have given her up. I have just come from church. I wish I was with you.—With my fondest and dearest love, believe me your affectionate and devoted

MARY TUCKER BORRADAILE.  
P.S.—I am glad to hear your sister is better. I will write to her to-morrow.

## LAW AND POLICE.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE September session of the Central Criminal Court commenced on Monday.

The first edition of the calendar contained the names of 122 prisoners, and the offences with which they were charged comprise murder, attempting to murder, manslaughter, abduction, feloniously wounding, forgery, perjury, stealing post-office letters, and there were an unusual number of charges of robbery, accompanied by violence, in the public streets.

The Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, said there were a considerable number of cases to be disposed of, more than would have been expected according to the period that had elapsed since the last session. It was to be regretted that the calendar contained two charges of wilful murder, and several others of manslaughter, and it was a fact well worthy of observation that every one of those charges appeared to be the result of drinking to excess. It was lamentable to find that six persons had lost their lives. Two others were to be put upon their trial for their life, and several others were to be tried for a very serious crime, and all this had arisen from indulgence in drink. He had hoped that drunkenness was on the decrease in this country, and he trusted that the state of affairs exhibited in the present calendar was only an accidental circumstance, but it was certainly very painful to find that such terrible consequences had resulted from drink. The learned recorder then called the attention of the grand jury to the several cases of murder and manslaughter, and also to the case of Clara Nixon for attempting to commit murder; of this last-mentioned case he said there were grounds for believing that the prisoner was not of sound mind at the time the act was committed, but if the facts were proved it would be the duty of the grand jury to find a true bill.

The grand jury then retired, and the court proceeded to dispose of the business of the session.

ALBERT HENRY ELWORTHY, solicitor, of Crown-court, Thread-needle-street, was indicted for unlawfully writing and causing to be printed, and maliciously publishing, a defamatory libel concerning Mr. Thomas Cannon, journalist, of 139, Cheapside; and Messrs. Charles and Edward Wyman, printers, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, were charged with printing the said libel.

Mr. Metcalf conducted the prosecution; Mr. Poland defended Messrs. Wyman; and Elworthy defended himself.

The charges against Elworthy and Messrs. Wyman were tried separately, but the same circumstances were involved in both cases. It appeared that the prosecutor was formerly a client of the defendant Elworthy, but that some dissatisfaction arose as to the manner in which affairs were conducted, which led to a good

deal of angry feeling. There had been some pecuniary transactions between them, and Mr. Cannon, at the instance of Elworthy, was indicted for making a false declaration, and found guilty. That conviction rested upon the testimony of Elworthy, who was afterwards indicted for perjury alleged to have been committed on the trial, and he was found guilty; but, on a technical point, a case was reserved for the Court of Criminal Appeal, and the conviction was quashed. Mr. Elworthy then wrote a pamphlet, containing a violent attack upon Mr. Cannon, entitled "Persecutions of a Solicitor," and it was printed by Messrs. Wyman and Sons, the well-known printers, of Great Queen-street. This pamphlet professed to detail the proceedings between himself and Cannon, and in it Elworthy stated that Cannon and his wife were suborned to swear falsely against him, and that the whole of the case was a wicked and foul conspiracy. It was insinuated that Cannon and others had influenced the minds of the jury against him on the night before he was convicted, and attacks were made upon a number of persons, including Mrs. Cannon and the learned counsel who conducted the case at the Old Bailey. The pamphlet was said to have had a large circulation, chiefly among the legal profession. With reference to the charge against Messrs. Wyman, it was contended on the part of the prosecution that the great respectability and reputation of that firm lent weight to the contents of the pamphlet; and that if they did not know, or take any trouble to ascertain, the nature and tendency thereof, they ought to have done so. It appeared that Cannon put himself in communication with Messrs. Wyman, and that they wrote him a letter expressing regret that they had printed matter which Mr. Cannon considered libellous. It was impossible, they said, in the multifarious transactions of so large an office for the principals to read all they printed. The work came in in the ordinary course of business, and as soon as they received Mr. Cannon's first communication on the subject they wrote to Mr. Elworthy to stop the circulation of the pamphlet which he promised to do. They added that they were willing in any paper to insert an apology for their share in the transaction, together with a statement that they were only the printers of the pamphlet, and that the responsibility of the contents rested entirely with the author, Mr. Elworthy. Some further correspondence took place, and eventually Mr. Cannon declined to accept the apology. He considered that if Messrs. Wyman had been deceived by Mr. Elworthy, they ought themselves to have instituted the prosecution against him. Evidence was given to show that 250 copies of the pamphlet were printed, and delivered to Elworthy on the 15th of May last, and that a fortnight afterwards a second edition of 250 copies was printed and sent to Elworthy's office, in Crown-court.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Elworthy, but strongly recommended him to mercy on account of the extreme provocation he had received.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, said there was no doubt he had been considerably harassed in the course of these proceedings, and it was to be hoped that he hardly knew what he was about when he published this pamphlet. What he (the learned Recorder) attached considerable importance to was the fact that he libelled the jury by whom his case was tried by suggesting that they were tampered with. The sentence of the court upon him was that he be imprisoned for two months, and enter into his recognisances for £200 to keep the peace towards all her Majesty's subjects for a period of twelve months.

In the case of Messrs. Wyman, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," believing it was more a matter for civil than criminal action.

ROBBERY BUTCHERS AT MARKET.—Thomas Bevan, cheesemonger, and Charles Woodstock, carman, residing in Union-street, Lambeth-walk, were brought up at Guildhall, on several charges of stealing horses and carts from Newgate Market.—Mr. Walter Dunn, of East-street, Walworth, butcher, said that on Saturday, September 5, he left his horse and cart on Ludgate-hill in the care of an authorised cart-minder, about seven o'clock in the morning. When he returned, about two hours after, he found the cart and horse gone. On the following Monday he went to Barnet Fair, and there, among forty other horses, he found his own. He and the horse-dealer who bought it went before the magistrates, who decided that the horse should be given up to the prosecutor. A portion of the harness was found on a pony belonging to the prisoner Bevan. He had not been able to get any clue to what had become of his cart. Between the time the horse had been stolen on the Saturday morning and his finding it on the Monday it had been four times sold. John Smith, a master chimney-sweep, living in East-street, Lambeth-walk, said that about ten o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant Bevan passed his house with the horse in question and some harness, and asked him if he would go to Barnet for a ride. The prisoner said he was going to sell the pony for his father, and buy another, a smaller one. He accepted the invitation, and they went to Barnet together, arriving there between twelve and one o'clock in the day. The prisoner Bevan sold the horse for £5 10s. or £6 10s., and afterwards bought a smaller one for £4, with which they drove back to London, the harness having been transferred from the former horse to the latter. They went down and returned in a hired cart.—Mr. Dunn, in reply to Alderman Lawrence, said the horse and harness were worth £14, and the cart was worth £12.—Detective Sergeant Moss said that within the six weeks no less than six carts and horses had been stolen from Newgate-market, some with meat and some without.

John Boshier, Greenwich-road, butcher, said that on the 5th of August he left his horse and cart in Paternoster-row, about six o'clock in the morning, in charge of a cart-minder; and when he returned, about half-past eight, it was gone, together with a quarter of beef, and four lambs. He found the horse and cart the next morning at Poplar Greenyard.—Charlotte Grant said she was minding the cart for the prosecutor when the young man came to her and said that he was to take the horse and cart to the Magpie and Stump in Newgate-street, and wait there for Mr. Boshier. He gave her the penny for minding it, and drove away. She believed that young man to be Woodstock, but would not swear positively to him.—John Back, cart-minder in Newgate-street, said that on the 1st of August Bevan came to him, and asked him if he had seen his governor, Mr. Kern; and he replied that he had not lately. He walked up the line of carts, and when he returned the prisoner had taken the nose-bag off the horse, and was preparing to leave. He said to witness, "Tell the governor that I am gone on steady."—Mr. Kern said that when his cart was taken it had £11 worth of meat in it. In the course of the afternoon the horse and cart were found near Victoria Park, and the cart empty.—Woodstock's late master said that Mrs. Grant must be mistaken in her identification of that prisoner, because he was at work for him from six o'clock in the morning till ten at night on that day.—Both prisoners complained of the means adopted by the police to get the witnesses to identify them. Practically they were pointed out by the police to the witnesses.—The police and the witness Back, who had formerly been in the City police, denied the assertions.—The prisoners were remanded.

CHARGE AGAINST A TICKET-OF-LEAVE CONVICT.—Elizabeth Drummond, 25, was charged at the Thames Police-court, on remand, with stealing 10s. from the person of Henry Hickey, a sailor.—The prisoner was liberated on a ticket-of-leave in March, and has been three times charged with felony since. In the present instance she was in a public-house, when a sailor gave her 10s., and ordered some drink, thinking she was a waitress. She immediately decamped, but was caught a short time afterwards with 7s. in her possession.—The case did not amount to one of felony, and the magistrate dismissed her, cautioning her about her future conduct.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN BETHNAL GREEN.—John Kingstone, 22, was charged at Worship-street, with having caused an obstruction in Samuel-street, by gambling on the footway, to the general annoyance of the inhabitants.—The prisoner was seen by police-constable David Isted, 77 H, in the thoroughfare mentioned, tossing for halfpence, with about twenty others of his class. On seeing the constable they ran away, but the prisoner was caught.—Two of the residents in the street were in attendance to complain of the annoyance, and said that it was continued from 3 o'clock on Sundays till darkness compelled them to leave off.—Mr. Newton said it was a most disgraceful thing, and condemned the prisoner in a fine of 20s., with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

THOMAS TAYLOR, 20, a paper stainer, living in Squirrels-street, Bethnal-green, was then charged by police-constable John Saby, 161 H, with having caused an obstruction in the same thoroughfare by exposing two pigeons for sale therein.—The prisoner was seen by the officer standing in front of the church-door with a bag and two pigeons, which he was offering for sale. Having previously cautioned him, the officer then took him into custody.—The other prisoner having been put forward.—Mr. Newton, addressing them, said that it was a disgrace to society, and a desecration of the Sabbath, that such a proceeding should be carried on, and he would help to stay such a proceeding while he was on the bench.—He fined them 30s., or 21 days in default.

STONE THROWING.—James Rippen, greengrocer, of No. 4, Thomas-street, Oxford-street, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with wilfully throwing stones in Hyde-park, to the common danger of the passengers. From the evidence of Henry May, 297 A, it appeared that on Sunday afternoon, he saw the prisoner and a number of the lads throwing pieces of granite which had recently been spread on the road in Hyde-park, at a chestnut tree a few yards from the road, and after pursuing the prisoner for about half a mile, he succeeded in apprehending him. In answer to Mr. Tyrwhitt, the constable said there was a complete shower of stones at the time, and that the place where it was going on was a much frequented part of the park. The prisoner denied throwing stones.—Mr. Tyrwhitt said that, considering the prisoner's size (he is about 18 years of age), and the things he was throwing, he should fine him 10s. or 7 days, and if the practice was continued, he should increase the fine to 40s. or a month.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—George Butler, 21, connected with a gang of thieves infesting the London-road, was placed at the Southwark bar before Mr. Burcham, on remand, charged with stealing £3 10s. from John Tyrell, and assaulting him in so serious a manner as to cause a compound fracture of his right leg. It appeared from the evidence of Elizabeth Tyrell, the wife of the prosecutor, that he had formerly been a licensed victualler, but at the present time kept a shop in Earl-street, London-road. On the afternoon of Monday, the 10th ult., he had received about £9 from an agent in settlement of his last house, and drunk rather too much. She went out in quest of him, and saw him with the prisoner and a number of other roughs in a beer-shop in Bath-street. She tried to persuade him to go home, but the mob hustled him about. A witness saw £3 10s. in gold in her husband's hand, which he put back in his pocket, and was thrust out of the house. The prisoner and another knocked him down, and turned his pockets out. She saw some money in the prisoner's hand, and said "Be kind enough to give me the money you have got." He said that he had none, when she seized hold of him and told him she had seen him withdraw his hand from her husband's pocket. They had a long struggle together, when he threw her down and kicked her, trying to get away, but she clung to him. A number of his companions then came up, and said if she did not let him go they would smash her. One of them then knocked her down, and tore her dress. While getting up she was again knocked down, and she was compelled to let the prisoner go. She then found her husband lying on the ground insensible, robbed of all his money. She conveyed him home and sent for the doctor, when it was found he had received a compound fracture of the right leg. He had since been unable to leave his bed. Mr. Burcham said that it was a very serious charge, and he could not send such a case for trial without the evidence of her husband. The prisoner must therefore be remanded—from time to time until he could attend.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—John Tiltson Shaw, aged forty-two, a commercial traveller, of 12, Mountford-road, Dalston, was charged at Clerkenwell, on remand, before Mr. Cooke, with embezzling several sums of money, stated by the prosecution to amount to over £1,000, received by him for and on account of his employer, Mr. James Betts, brandy distiller, of 48, St. John-street, Smithfield-bars. The prisoner has been twice remanded, and during the interval Mr. John Wakeling, the solicitor for the prosecution, applied to Mr. Barker for a warrant for the apprehension of Peter Shaw, of 1, Victoria Cottages, Victoria-road, Peckham, on a charge of having embezzled several sums of money received by him for and on account of his employer, Mr. James Betts, the whole amounting to about £1,200. It was at the time stated that the man Peter Shaw was very ill, and Mr. Barker refused to grant the warrant, stating that when the man recovered he could be taken into custody. Since then Peter Shaw has died. The facts of the previous examinations have been fully reported, and it will be remembered that it was proved that several sums had been paid to the prisoner in this year and in 1864, on account of Mr. Betts, none of which had been accounted for by the prisoner. It was also proved that the prisoner had been paid a cheque on account of goods supplied by the prosecutor, not one farthing of which had been accounted for to the prosecutor. Mr. Besley, barrister, instructed by Mr. Wakeling, prosecuted; and Mr. Ricketts, solicitor, defended. Inspector Potter, G division, watched the case on behalf of the police. Several witnesses were called to prove the payment of cheques to the prisoner, and in the result he was again remanded for a week, the magistrate consenting to take the same bail as before.

ASSAULTING A PUBLICAN.—Two respectably dressed men, who were described on the charge-sheet as gentlemen, but who gave false names, and in all probability false addresses, were placed at the bar before Sir R.W. Carden, charged with being drunk and assaulting the complainant in Moorgate-street. The names given were Edward Henry Smith (but whose name appeared to be Brown, a coal merchant of King-street, Chelsea) and Thomas Olding, of Woodhouse-lane, Leeds. Mr. James Morgan said that he kept the Whitehorse Tavern, in Moorgate, and about half-past nine o'clock on Monday night he was in Moorgate-street taking a walk, when Olding seized him by the collar, put his fist into his face, and struck him. He also shook him violently, and then Smith struck him. He begged of them to let him alone, as he had been ill for five months and could not stand it. If it had not been for a young man who went to his assistance, he did not know what would have been the consequence. They were very tipsy, and called him bad names, but tipsy men said a great many things which they knew nothing at all about. William Henry Canning, said that he watched the prisoners long before they came across the prosecutor, and saw them molest every female they came near. When they came to Mr. Morgan they seized him, and each of them assaulted him. The prisoners expressed their regret for what they had done, but did not attempt to justify their conduct. Sir Robert Carden said their conduct was very disgraceful, and the public must be protected. He felt that it would be of no use inflicting a fine on them, for it would be paid by their friends, and they would not care about it. If a poor man were fined, and could not pay it, he would have to go to prison, and therefore he should send each to prison for seven days, with hard labour. The prisoners earnestly begged that they might be fined, but Sir Robert Carden would not alter his decision.



## GOLD ROBBERY.

WALTER PECK, 45, and Walter Peck, 19, of No. 20, New Gloucester-street, Hoxton, working jewellers, were charged at Marlborough-street, before Mr. Tyrwhitt, with stealing two ounces of gold, the property of Mr. Richard Nash Welchman, manufacturing jeweller, of 72, Dean-street, Soho; and Robert Elliott, a jeweller's polisher, of No. 25, Wells-street, was charged with receiving the same with a guilty knowledge.

Mr. Allen, of Carlisle-street, prosecuted; and Mr. Sayer, from the office of Mr. E. Lewis, of Great Marlborough-street, defended the Pecks.

Mr. Allen having opened the case called Mr. Welchman, who said he employed 30 men, and amongst others the prisoners—the elder Peck having been many years in his employ—the younger Peck, an apprentice, and the other prisoner had also been some years in his employ. The gold is weighed out to each man as it is wanted. In consequence of heavy losses he had sustained he was more strict in his watching. The prisoners Peck had been in the habit of producing from three to five ounces of filings in a fortnight, and last week he noticed amongst them the appearance of copper, and had it tested, and the result showed that instead of it being of the value of 60s. an ounce, it was worth only about 40s. The lump produced was made by the filings of a fortnight being fused in a crucible, and is the property of the prisoners' filings. Before giving the Pecks into custody on Monday he asked them if they had any explanation to give, after accusing them of having tampered with his gold. The elder Peck denied it at first, but afterwards said his son had been robbing him (prosecutor). He afterwards saw the younger Peck, and told him that his father had said that he had been robbing him (prosecutor), and he said he had, but only a little, but afterwards said he had done it for months, and sold the gold to Elliott. He then sent for Elliott, and asked him how it was he became a dealer in gold, and he began crying and said that he was sorry, but had not done it to any great extent, and that he had used it in making ornaments for himself. He then asked what he gave the younger Peck for it, and he said 40s. for gold which was not worth less than 60s., and on the officer asking him who he sold the gold to he made no reply.

In answer to Mr. Tyrwhitt, the prosecutor said that from the quality of gold he used his filings were always worth 60s. an ounce.

Police-constable Cane, 35 C, said that he went to the prosecutor's on Monday afternoon, and asked the elder Peck if he could account for his filings being in the state they were in, and he said he could not account for it. The prosecutor said there was a great deal of copper in it, and he then said it was his son.

In answer to Mr. Tyrwhitt, the prosecutor said the prisoners never had any copper given to them. Cane said the elder Peck also told him that his son had taken the gold, and that he had put the copper with the filings to make up the weight; and the younger Peck said he had taken the gold, and not his father, and that he had only been taking for three months, and that he had sold it to Elliott.

Elliott, on being asked how long he had been dealing in gold, at first denied it, but afterwards admitted buying some of the younger Peck at 40s. an ounce, but that he could not tell what he had done with the gold. The prisoners were then given into his custody.

Mr. Sayer declined to cross-examine the witnesses at the present stage of the case, and the prisoners were remanded.

Mr. Sayer applied for bail for the elder Peck, but Mr. Tyrwhitt declined to accept it.

## STABBING.

JOHN E. GLEIM, a South American, about forty years of age, was charged before Mr. Arnold, at Westminster, with stabbing John Neuth, a woodcutter.

Mr. Bury Hutchinson appeared for the prisoner.

Inspector Varnale, of the B division, said that the injured man was in the hospital, unable to attend, but he was prepared with evidence in support of the charge.

Emma Neuth, of 9, Ponten-street West, Nine Elms-lane, wife of the prosecutor, said that her daughter had a short time ago entered the service of the prisoner, at 153, Warwick-street, Pimlico; but finding, after being there a few days, that it was a house kept for immoral purposes, witness took her away. On Monday night, about half-past eight, witness and her husband were in High-street West, Pimlico, with a barrow, selling their firewood, when they saw the prisoner and a woman standing against a hoarding near St. Michael's Schools. Prisoner, addressing prosecutor, said, "I want you." At that time the woman with the prisoner was restraining him, and held him to prevent his coming towards prosecutor. Witness then informed her husband that prisoner was the man whose service their daughter had just quitted, and prosecutor, who, at her request, was moving away, then told the prisoner that if he insulted him he would take legal steps against him. Prisoner at that moment let some shining instrument fall upon the ground, and, breaking from the woman, who had been holding him, picked it up, and hurried after the prosecutor. Prisoner was making a thrust with the instrument he held in his hand, when prosecutor warded it off with a stick. Prosecutor then ran twice round a lamp-post, and into the house of a customer to escape, but prisoner followed and stabbed him two or three times in the neck and shoulders, and he fell in the doorway, prisoner being upon him. Prisoner then got up, threw the instrument away, and ran down the street. Prisoner was pursued through Cambridge-street, and was taken in Warwick-street. While witness was waiting for her husband to be conveyed to the hospital the woman who had been with prisoner beat her and threatened to serve her the same way as her husband had just been treated.

Mr. Arnold inquired when there was a probability of the prosecutor being able to attend.

Inspector Varnale replied that under the most favourable circumstances he was not expected to be able to attend until Monday next.

Mr. Arnold said he should remand the accused for stabbing with intent to murder, for a week, and refused bail.

## DEFRAUDING THE GASLIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

MR. JOSEPH MATTHEW MORRIS, proprietor of the New York Hotel, and formerly of Savile-house, Leicester-square, was brought before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Marlborough-street, for further examination, charged with unlawfully attempting to obtain from the Gaslight and Coke Company the sum of £2,700, under false pretences and with intent to defraud.

On the first examination, Mr. Humphreys, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the charge against the prisoner was that he, being the lessee of Savile-house at the time it was burnt down in 1865, made a claim on the Gaslight and Coke Company, better known as the Chartered Gas Company, for the sum of £2,700, for goods which he represented by that claim to have been on the premises at the time the fire took place, but which he should be able to show were not there at all. The company, in consequence of it having been stated that the fire took place through an explosion of gas, had been rendered liable to very heavy sums as compensation, and had been put to much expense in law proceedings.

Mr. Humphreys appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Edward Lewis for the defence.

Further evidence was taken at considerable length, and the prisoner was again remanded, Mr. Tyrwhitt refusing to take bail.

## DKUNKEN ASSAULT.

JOHN SMITH, a rough-looking fellow, aged 17, of 12, Hawley-mews, Camden-town, a labourer, was charged before Mr. Cooke with being drunk, creating a disturbance, and assaulting Mrs. Johanna Moriggia, a confectioner, carrying on business at 172, High-street, Camden-town.

It appeared from the evidence that the defendant, in company with two others, went into the complainant's shop and called for three glasses of lemonade. After drinking that they called for ice, cake, &c., which was served to them by the complainant. After staying there for some time they were about to leave the shop, when the complainant asked for payment of the things they had had. They refused to pay, on which she called for her husband, who was in the parlour adjoining the shop, when the defendant struck her a violent blow in the chest, making use of very bad language at the time. When the husband came he asked the defendant to pay for what he had had and then he would let him go, but the defendant made use of very bad language, and got a crowd round the shop, so much so that it was found necessary to lock him up. The defendant, when taken into custody, became very violent, and it was with some difficulty that he could be got to the police station.

The defendant said he struck the complainant because he was first struck with the ice-spoon because he would not pay for what he had had.

Mr. Cooke sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for 21 days.

The defendant asked that a fine might be inflicted, which was refused.

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